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TODAY'S WEATHER - FORECAST - PARIS:
Overcast, rain. Temp. 15-18 (59-65). Tomorrow,
variable, rain. Yesterday's temp. 20-8 (68-46).
LONDON: Variable, showers. Temp. 12-8 (54-47).
FRANKFURT: Variable. Yesterday's temp. 13-6
(55-43). CHANNING: Moderate. BOMBE: Sunny.
Temp. 18-5 (64-41). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp.
12-14 (54-57). Yesterday's temp. 12-5 (54-41).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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No. 28,571

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1974

Established 1887



President Georges Pompidou

Pompidou Is Dead

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, April 2 (W.P.).—President Georges Pompidou died at his private residence here tonight after a long illness. He was 62.

The official Elysée Palace announcement, simply stating that Mr. Pompidou died at 8 p.m., was issued an hour after his death. No cause of death was mentioned in the statement signed by his personal physician, Dr. Jean Vignat.

But in recent months, Mr. Pompidou had unofficially been reported to be suffering from multiple myeloma, a cancer of the bone marrow described by medical dictionaries as fatal within six to 24 months of its onset.

The Elysée statement was released only a few hours after another official announcement that the President had been forced to cancel, "for the days to come," all official duties on account of his illness.

Immediately upon the announcement, Alain Poher, the 64-year-old president of the Senate, was informed that he would be the interim president until the election of a new chief executive, as prescribed in the constitution. Mr. Poher served in a similar capacity

Poher Is Interim Chief of State

between the 1969 resignation of Charles de Gaulle and the election of Mr. Pompidou.

Mr. Pompidou's death made official the long semi-public "war of succession" among a handful of leading politicians within the government coalition and the opposition, which ranges from centrist moderates to the non-Communist left and the powerful Communist party.

First Round

The first round of new presidential elections must be held within a period of 20 to 35 days after the incumbent's death, retirement or physical incapacity. But in light of the full field of probable candidates, a runoff ballot between the leading two voters, two weeks later, is considered a certainty.

In the absence of any apparent political testament from Mr. Pompidou, the field was considered wide open.

With Mr. Pompidou's worsen-

ing health—evidenced by the increasing frequency with which he canceled official functions—he had been expected to announce his retirement and his designation of an heir-apparent. The leading presidential aspirants included:

• Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the finance minister and leader of the right-of-center Republican Independent party, a major Gaullist ally in the National Assembly.

• Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the former Gaullist prime minister dropped by Mr. Pompidou in July, 1972. Reform-minded and personally attractive, he nonetheless remains the avowed favorite of the effective Gaullist party machine. The Gaullist party recently has stepped up its attacks on Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's stewardship at the Finance Ministry and has sworn to oppose his presidential ambitions.

• François Mitterrand, leader

of the resurgent Socialist party, who as leader of the unified left forced De Gaulle into a humiliating runoff vote in 1965. Some observers have insisted that his best bet is to run in the first ballot merely as the Socialist candidate, but Georges Marchais, leader of the Communist party, has made it clear that he favors having Mr. Mitterrand run as candidate of the united left, a coalition of the Communist, Socialist and breakaway Radical parties which almost won last year's legislative elections.

Other possible candidates are Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, a loyal but politically lackluster figure whose popularity in public-opinion polls has consistently sagged since July, 1972, when he headed the first of his three cabinets.

Also in the running is millionaire magazine publisher Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the leader of the tiny Radical party, whose centrist votes could well

prove vital in the runoff ballot.

There is also an outside chance that Mr. Poher would take advantage of his temporary stay in the Elysée Palace to run for the presidency—as he did against Mr. Pompidou in 1969.

As the French press overcame its initial timidity in mentioning the President's steadily deteriorating appearance, there was increasing speculation about presidential elections no later than June, and general belief that Mr. Pompidou would announce his decision to step down by late April or early May.

Ever since his bloated appearance was first noticed last May during an Iceland meeting with President Nixon, Mr. Pompidou has been believed to be suffering from multiple myeloma. But from last June to last month, the Elysée Palace officials would say only that he still had not recovered from "recurring grippes" contracted last in December, 1972,

when he canceled for the first time some public appearances.

On March 21, an official statement signed by his physician said he was suffering from an "anal-retal" indisposition—or hemorrhoids—which was "likely to recur." But that statement was hedged by the words that such was his ailment "at present."

That evening the President showed out of a dinner to which he had invited roughly half the accredited ambassadors. And he then canceled an official visit to Japan, another to Bonn and a dinner for the other half of the heads of accredited diplomatic missions.

He rallied enough to fly to the Black Sea resort of Pitsunda March 12 and 13 to confer with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev although he was forced to cancel a scheduled dinner with him.

Mr. Pompidou died at his private apartment on the Ile St.-Louis, overlooking the Seine River and the Left Bank. He had spent the weekend at his suburban home at Ornières, some 25 miles west of Paris.

Mr. Pompidou was the fourth (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel Staff Chief Blamed for War Errors, Resigns

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, April 2 (UPI).—In a sharply worded preliminary report the commission investigating the military blunders of the Yom Kippur war called tonight for the dismissal of the military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, but partly exonerated Minister of Defense Moshe Dayan and Premier Golda Meir.

Golan Heights Fire Traded For 22d Day

TEL AVIV, April 2 (UPI).—Reinforced Israeli troops on a heightened alert exchanged artillery fire today with Syrian forces along the Golan Heights for the 22d consecutive day as newspapers reported that the Syrians appeared to be preparing an attack.

Returning home from talks in Washington about the possibility of a troop-disengagement accord with Syria and talks on U.S. aid to Israel, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said he did not think that war with Syria was likely unless other Arab states joined the battle.

The military command said here that Israeli batteries returned fire that the Syrians aimed at positions in the southern sector of the salient that Israel has held since last October's war. The action was near Israeli civilian settlements west of the 1967 war's cease-fire line.

There were no Israeli casualties, a spokesman said.

Heavy Losses

A Syrian military spokesman said that Syrian tanks and artillery inflicted heavy losses on Israeli forces on the Golan Heights. Reuters reported from Damascus.

He said the Syrian shelling killed four Israeli soldiers and wounded or killed a number of others.

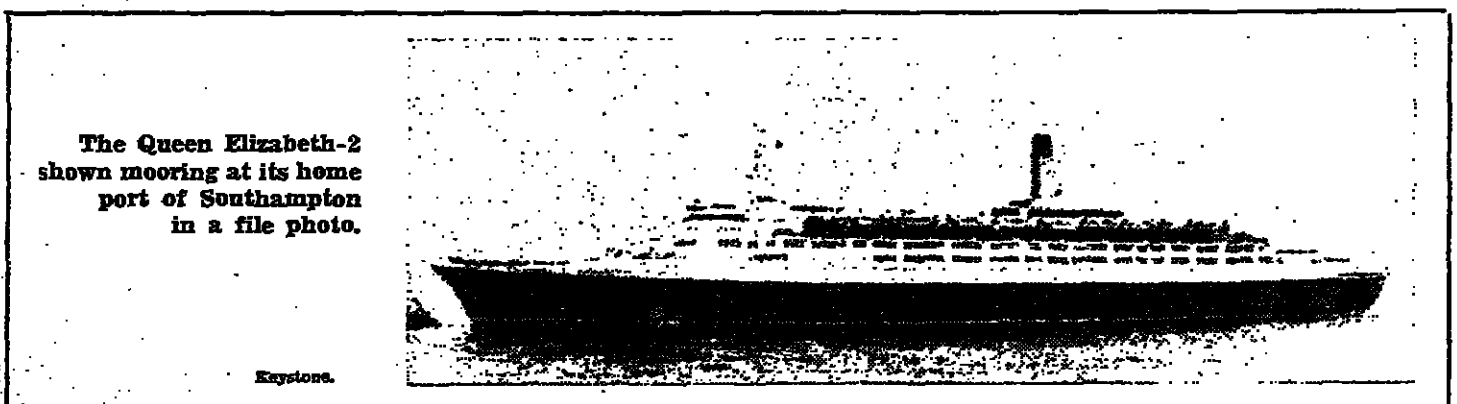
Two Syrian soldiers were slightly wounded and the exchanges of fire lasted more than eight hours, he said.

"Syrian tanks are locked in battle with enemy tanks and support points on various parts of the front," the spokesman had said during the fighting. He blamed Israel for starting the clash by trying to consolidate front-line positions, Reuters reported.

Unusual Movement

An Israeli Army spokesman denied there had been tank battalions in a report from the northern front, the Israeli radio said that forward artillery spotters had noticed unusual movement behind Syrian lines, which prompted the heightened alert and reinforcements announced yesterday.

Gen. Dayan said on arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport that he had not received a full report on the situation. However, when asked



The Queen Elizabeth-2 shown mooring at its home port of Southampton in a file photo.

1,600 Passengers to Evacuate Stalled QE 2 Off Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 2 (AP).—The more than 1,600 passengers of the crippled luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 will be transferred tomorrow morning to a Norwegian liner, a spokesman for the Cunard Line said today.

The spokesman, in New York, confirmed earlier reports that the Norwegian liner Sea Venture, owned by Flagship Cruises, was leaving Bermuda to take on the passengers of Cunard's six-year-old QE-2, which is drifting about 170 miles southwest of Bermuda.

The passengers will be taken to Bermuda and flown from there to New York, the company announced.

In a message to the passengers, Cunard chairman Victor Matthews said, "The full fare you have paid will be refunded."

Mr. Matthews said that all three of the liner's boilers were out of action "due to extensive seepage of fuel oil from a fractured feed pipe in the heat exchanger system."

The mid-ocean transfer is expected to be performed by life-

boat. The sea is reported calm and the weather good.

The 68,000-ton ship was disabled by a boiler breakdown yesterday, and by midday today the air-conditioning system and refrigeration units reportedly were not functioning properly.

Cunard engineers are still trying to make temporary repairs, but two tugs have been chartered to take the liner into Norfolk, Va., where a team of specialists will join the ship, according to the Bermuda harbor radio, which coordinates sea rescues in the area.

The Queen Elizabeth-2, last of the giant luxury liners with the imminent retirement of the 68,000-ton France, was on a week's round-trip voyage from New York, with stops scheduled at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

The trip was billed as a Football Cruise, with half a dozen U.S. football stars aboard to give coaching tips and talks.

A Cunard spokesman said he presumed that all the passengers are Americans. He said the passengers were "in good heart."



West German Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking to newsmen yesterday.

Brandt Attacks His Party's Leftists

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, April 2 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt delivered a sharp warning today to the left-wing radicals in his Social Democratic party in the wake of the three defeats that the party suffered last month in state and local elections.

Without naming the Young Socialists, a loosely organized group of 30 members of Parliament who hold strongly orthodox Marxist views, Mr. Brandt said in a party declaration:

"Whoever thinks that his duties toward the party consist of malicious criticism of the party and its leadership would do better to criticize from outside the party ranks. It was the closest Mr. Brandt has come to calling for a purge.

In a press conference he held later to explain the statement, Mr. Brandt said that a 10-point declaration of party policy which he announced today was intended as guidance for the party's local councils. "They should draw the necessary conclusions," he told newsmen.

The declaration was also signed by his government's finance minister, and deputy chairman of the party, Helmut Schmidt, and the Social Democrats' leader in parliament, Herbert Wehner.

A mutual friend of Mr. Wehner and Mr. Brandt said today that he saw this as a way of quieting Bonn rumors of infighting and disagreement among the three men.

The chancellor's statement called "all hands on deck to prevent disaster." He expressly called on

the party to work for a victory in the closely contested state legislative elections in Lower Saxony June 9, and said that he, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Wehner and Heinz Kühn, governor of North Rhine-Westphalia, would all campaign there.

Mr. Brandt's 10-point declaration and the press conference seemed intended to dispel charges that he was bored and uninterested in domestic politics, or no longer in control of the Social Democratic party.

Responsible for Setbacks

The statement also constituted a good index of what the party leadership believes to have been responsible for its setbacks in Hamburg March 3, when it lost its majority in the city legislature, and in district elections in Schleswig-Holstein and Rhineland-Palatinate later last month.

"Radicalism" was the first of these. "The party is no debating club," Mr. Brandt said. "Without the center, there is no majority in a democracy. Whoever surrenders the center sacrifices his ruling position. The SPD will not allow itself to be thrown back to last century's ideas of class warfare."

Nixon's Brother Denies Go-Between Role

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP).—Donald Nixon testified today that he rebuffed an effort by a Robert Vesco aide to get a message to his brother, President Nixon, but did suggest that "John Mitchell might be the man to talk to."

"I said there was no way I could do this," the President's tall, portly brother said. "It has been my policy ever since my brother has been in politics. I have never taken anything directly to him, for anyone I ever worked for."

President Nixon once said he had Donald Nixon's telephone tapped for security reasons—to protect his brother from people who might try to use him because of his relationship to the President.

Heavily fowled, but bearing little resemblance to his older brother, Donald Nixon, 50, testified for the government at the conspiracy trial of Mr. Mitchell, the former attorney general, and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans.

When he called me he said he wanted to see me about something important. The man thing he mentioned was that there had been a \$200,000 contribution made to my brother's campaign and a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation was in progress and would very likely expose this contribution.

"He thought it would probably happen before the election and he wanted to get this to the President."

There had been prior testimony that the Vesco group sought to sidetrack the SEC probe on the ground that its investigation might lead to embarrassment for President Nixon on the eve of the election.

At this point, Mr. Nixon detailed his refusal to take the message to the White House, adding that the contribution had been described to him as made in cash.

"Did Mr. Cerny indicate the

France Rebuffs EEC Partners On Links to U.S.

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, April 2 (NYT).—The prospects for improvement in U.S.-Common Market relations faded here today when French opposition blocked a decision by the E.E.C. ministers to consult on whether there should be advance consultation with the United States on major foreign-policy initiatives.

All the other European Economic Community members, led by West Germany and Britain, were in favor. But French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert argued that the community could not give the "privilege" of prior consultation to the United States because a sharp distinction had to be made between bilateral contacts between sovereign states and moves by the EEC as a whole.

The EEC, he said, is not a sovereign state, but is in a process of evolution. It cannot, he argued, be given an automatic mandate to consult with other nations when it is incomplete and when its policies cover only certain areas.

Mr. Jobert's argument was regarded as an excuse that obscured the basic French distaste of too close a relationship between the community and the United States. It is a line that has exasperated both the State Department and President Nixon in recent months and last month caused the President to postpone a promised trip to Europe.

Although the French do not completely exclude such consultations, they feel that such contacts should not have a special status not given to other countries.

Gloomy Atmosphere

The atmosphere of today's discussion was not improved by the mood of bitterness and disappointment over yesterday's blunt British demand to renegotiate the terms of EEC membership.

Britain's Foreign Secretary James Callaghan was able to demonstrate today for the first time the strongly pro-American line he has promised to pursue. He refused to endorse further preparations for the proposed Euro-Arab conference on cultural, technical and economic cooperation—a French idea—unless they involved continued consultation with the United States.

He expressed the fear that without such talks there was a danger of "cutting across" Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent Middle East peace initiatives and also compromising decisions made during the recent energy conference of industrialized nations in Washington.

This view clashed with Mr. Jobert's, which is that only after each step that the community takes in its dialogue with the Arabs should EEC ministers decide whether there is any development worth consulting the United States about. He flatly rejected Mr. Callaghan's suggestion of reciprocal U.S.-EEC talks in advance of any community talks with the Arabs.

British Report Big Oil Strike In North Sea

LONDON, April 2 (AP).—The British Petroleum Oil Co. today announced a major oil strike in the North Sea. Unofficial estimates indicated that the field could eventually supply up to a quarter of Britain's oil needs.

The company declined to say what the field's ultimate yield would be or how vast the deposits were. But on the basis of test drilling, mining experts said that production could be anything between 200,000 and 500,000 barrels a day. Britain currently uses just over two million barrels a day.

The discovery is in what is known as the Ninian field, about 110 miles east of the Shetland Islands, lying off the northeast tip of Scotland. With two previous major strikes—the Forties field of the British Petroleum Co. and the Brent field of Shell-Exxon—the region could produce up to 1.2 million barrels of oil a day, experts said.

The Burmah group consists of the Burmah Oil Co., which has a 30 percent stake, Imperial Chemical Industries, with 26 percent, Chevron Petroleum, with 24 percent, and Murphy Petroleum and Ocean Exploration Co., each with 10 percent.

The group said that plans for developing the field are well advanced and initial production is planned for late 1977.

Burmah's announcement came as the House of Commons debated the future of North Sea oil. Conservative party spokesmen charged the Labor government with jeopardizing the future of the industry by raising the specter of nationalization.

"The government is determined that there will accrue to the British people their rightful share of the proceeds of North Sea oil," replied Eric Varley, secretary for energy.

He estimated that profits from North Sea oil would eventually total \$2 billion a year. He also said current British taxes and royalties would collect less than half that figure, compared with between 75 and 90 percent which is taken by other countries for their oil.

Mr. Varley pointed out that about 60 percent of the profits would go to American and other foreign companies. "If we allowed this situation to continue, the benefit to our balance of payments would be minimal and we would be getting the lowest take of any oil-producing country in the world," he said.

Arab Accord Urged

Mr. Jobert said after the talks had stalled that what Europe wanted was long-term cooperation with the Arabs across a wide range of subjects. Given the nearness of Europe to the Arab world, this is essential, he said. Not all the questions involved in such a development could possibly

be solved in one sitting. He said that the Arab world was a "sow" mood. Some of this has been coming out in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Sour Mood

Seen from Mr. Brandt's vantage point, the Germans at the moment are in a "sour" mood. Some of this has been coming out in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Soviet Scientist Foresees Revolution in Gene Control

From Wire Dispatches
MOSCOW, April 2.—Genetic engineering, the ability to determine hereditary qualities by changing the genes, will have a revolutionary impact on mankind within 30 years, the Soviet Union's top genetics expert predicted yesterday.

Nikolai Dubinin, head of the Soviet Institute of General Genetics, added that the world's geneticists still do not completely comprehend the monumental and possibly catastrophic implications of such a development. He urged scientists to consider the implications before the breakthrough in the synthesis of genes occurs.

Prof. Dubinin, a short, balding, witty man, gave a rare interview to several Western journalists at the institute. His huge desk was piled high with genetics books, journals and magazines from the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries. Large portraits of Lenin and Nikolai I. Vavilov, a pioneer in Soviet genetics in the 1920s, hung on the wall.

"In the near future, we will be able to do anything with a man," the 67-year-old geneticist said. "It is impossible to stop the progress of science. That is why we should think about the social, ethical and moral implications, whether we should change a man biologically or not. We should show the greatest responsibility."

"Our mutual relationship with nature has already shown that we can easily spoil nature, but it is difficult for us to restore it," he continued. "If we do something wrong with a man, that can only be considered unforgivable."

Out of the Shadow

Soviet genetics has emerged from the shadow cast by Trofim D. Lysenko, a favorite of Stalin for his theory that environmental factors could be inherited. The theory, derided as quackish by Western scientists, became Khrushchev's dogma because it supported the Marxist view that Communist society would succeed in molding a "new Soviet man."

Mr. Lysenko eventually became discredited and Soviet geneticists now work along the same lines as their Western colleagues.

Prof. Dubinin, who succeeded Mr. Lysenko, conceded that Soviet scientists lag behind Americans on advanced "genetic engineering," which may one day enable specialists to combat birth defects.

But in many fields, he said, Soviet geneticists are "cooperating as equals" with Americans in the framework of a medical cooperation agreement.

Synthetic Genes

In the last few years, scientists in the United States and the Soviet Union have discovered how to synthesize new genes and transplant them onto cells, but nobody has found a way to make the new genes work. Prof. Dubinin said.

Genetic engineering, he said, could have many beneficial results such as helping to cure hereditary diseases by the replacement of defective genes with healthy ones.

The simplest example of genetic engineering, he said, is the determination of the sex of a child at conception, which he predicted would be a reality within 10 years.

"I feel that in the majority of cases, parents would like to have a son," he said. "What we would have in the next generation, then, would be about 90 percent boys and 10 percent girls. That would destroy everything for man—his bases for emotion, for life. Everything would be destroyed."

The passengers aboard the airliner when it landed here were two American aviation officials and Chinese aviation personnel, including pilots trained by Boeing in Seattle. Two of the pilots on the flight were in the cockpit of the U.S. Air Force-1 when President Nixon traveled from Shanghai to Peking during his China trip.

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A MISTAKE—Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, the Syrian defense minister, visiting U.S. Marine Capt. John Holly in a Damascus hospital Monday night. Capt. Holly and another UN observer, Irish Army Capt. J. A. Mortell, were mistakenly seized by Syrian soldiers.

Between 100 and 500 Men

Cubans in Syrian Forces, U.S. Confirms

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The Pentagon said today that "there is some evidence of a very modest number of Cubans" serving with Syrian armored forces. A spokesman said that somewhere between 100 and 500 Cubans are believed to be serving as "fillers" in a Syrian armored brigade. He indicated that the number probably is closer to 100.

This statement, in response to questions at a briefing, confirmed word from Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan of the presence of Cubans in Syria, but the Pentagon figure was considerably smaller than Gen. Dayan's reference to a Cuban brigade, which would number about 3,000 men.

William Beecher, the Defense Department spokesman, said that he does not know what jobs the Cubans hold in the Syrian brigade.

The Cubans have been in Syria "for some months," he said, adding that he was not certain whether they were present during the October war with Israel.

On another point, the spokesman contradicted an assertion by Gen. Dayan that Soviet-built MIG-23 fighters, one of Russia's most advanced jet fighters, had been sent to Syria.

"There is no evidence that the MIG-23 has appeared in Syria," Mr. Beecher told newsmen.

He conceded Gen. Dayan only one point in the Israeli defense minister's assertion that a number of Soviet-made weapons showed themselves better than U.S.-supplied arms during the Middle East war.

Mr. Beecher acknowledged that the SAM-6 anti-aircraft missile "has more mobility than anything we have with similar capabilities."

On the other hand, Mr. Beecher said the U.S. Hawk anti-aircraft missile has better range than the SAM-6.

Alain Pohor

President of the Republic to have died in office. Two—Sadi Carnot in 1894 and Paul Doumer in 1932—were assassinated. Félix Faure died in the Elysee Palace in 1899. Lights were burning at the Elysee Palace late into the night tonight and the Constitutional Council scheduled a formal meeting for tomorrow morning. The council's main function is to oversee elections.

Aside from formal expressions of sorrow, no important politician or party made any statement of substance here tonight.

Meanwhile, as word spread of the President's death, a crowd formed near his Ile St-Louis apartment. The crowd was kept back from the Quai Bethune residence by a police cordon.

Common Market Tribute

LUXEMBOURG, April 2 (Reuters).—The Common Market Council of Ministers tonight paid tribute to President Pompidou. His death came as a shock to ministers who were meeting here when the news was announced.

Immediately, the council president suspended the meeting and the ministers stood in silent tribute.

In a brief declaration, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel described Mr. Pompidou as "one of the greatest statesmen of our time. A great man for his country and for Europe."

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn said Mr. Pompidou's death was a "tragedy for all of us."

His voice breaking with emotion, Mr. Thorn said that President Pompidou was a courageous man and a great patriot. "We are all, as you may see, deeply moved," Mr. Thorn said, recalling with admiration the presidency of Mr. Pompidou over the Common Market summit conference in Paris in October, 1972.

Most of the ministers had already left Luxembourg by the time the news from Paris became known. The council was dealing with a number of routine affairs still on its agenda near the close of the two-day session.

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert had already returned to Paris this afternoon.

Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Common Market Commission and a former British ambassador in Paris, said: "Not only is France the poorer but Europe is the poorer, too, for the loss of a great Frenchman, a great statesman and a great European."

As for Minister of Defense Dayan, the commission said, he was dependent on information given to him by the chief of staff. Nevertheless, when Gen. Dayan heard alarming reports from the commander of the northern front in the tense days preceding the war.

Although the commission praised Gen. Elazar for serving the state with distinction for many years and for his achievements during the Six Day War in 1967 and earlier, it recommended that he should be immediately dismissed.

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Despite Hindu Veneration

Oil Price Rise May Lead India To Slaughter or Export Cattle

By William J. Drummond

NEW DELHI, April 2.—Mrs. Nandini Satpathy, a leading figure in Indian politics and a former cabinet minister, drank a few drops of cow urine mixed with honey and milk during a recent election campaign appearance at a Brahmin stronghold in Orissa State.

This ritual purification act by a young, modern, enlightened political leader illustrates the high level of veneration bestowed on the cow even today in India.

The reverence accorded the cow by the masses of Indian society has posed a dilemma for government leaders: Should India enter a potentially lucrative export trade in beef in order to help close the critical foreign exchange gap caused by the high price of its oil imports?

This question represents a fundamental confrontation between religious principles and economic expediency.

First Packing Plant

It was announced last week that the Kerala State government will build the first beef-processing plant in India's history at the village of Chalakudi, 40 miles from the port of Cochin.

The \$2-million packing plant would supply beef solely for export, the announcement said.

Previously, Commerce Minister D. P. Chatterjee had visited Kuwait and reportedly discussed proposals for a beef-for-oil venture with the Arabs.

The Persian Gulf states are known to have offered to set up slaughterhouses for Indian cattle and to have investigated various arrangements for air-freighting the beef.

The economic benefits for India, according to preliminary studies, would be huge.

After about two or three years of setting the business up, according to one study, the export of beef could earn as much as \$700 million a year, or about 65 percent of this year's projected bill for imported crude oil.

In India, however, orthodox Hindus, particularly those of the Krishna sect, give the cow an exalted place among creatures. It is venerated as Goma (mother).

Cow slaughter is banned in northern Indian states, and partly banned in the rest of India, except the south Indian state of Kerala, where the people are predominantly Christian or Moslem.

Elsewhere in India, under the moral pressure of Buddhist and especially Jain renunciation, vegetarianism has been accepted as the highest form of diet.

The Indian constitution is probably the only one in the world that includes a bill of rights for cows.

The constitution urges the government "to take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows."

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Donald Nixon entering court to testify at Mitchell-Stans trial.

Donald Nixon Denies Being Go-Between

(Continued from Page 1)

reason for the cash contribution?" Mr. Rayhill asked.

"He didn't specifically say why," Mr. Nixon replied.

"Did you suggest to him that he call John Mitchell?" Mr. Nixon was asked.

"I don't think I did," the witness replied. "I think he brought up John Mitchell's name. I think I did suggest the possibility that Mitchell might be the man to talk to since he was no longer involved in government. My mind is foggy on this."

Yesterday, an SEC official testified that he had been under considerable pressure from his superiors at the time of the 1972 election to avoid doing anything that would be "politically embarrassing" to President Nixon.

Stanley Sporkin, director of the SEC's division of enforcement, was called to corroborate the government contention that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans interfered in the SEC investigation of Mr. Vesco.

Mr. Sporkin said that pressure was brought to bear on him, but his testimony was mostly inferential that it was brought to bear by either Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Stans.

Still, Mr. Sporkin said the pressure was applied to get the SEC to postpone subpoenas to witnesses until after election day so that the President would not be embarrassed. He also testified that there was pressure to get the commission to change a paragraph in its formal charges against Mr. Vesco, the paragraph that gave the first hint of the \$300,000 contribution. The pressure failed on the first count, but succeeded on the second, the record shows.

Mr. Vesco and 41 others were accused of defrauding investors of \$224 million.

Vesco Denies Question

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Mr. Vesco has declined to say whether he ever discussed with President Nixon the secret \$300,000 contribution he made to the President's 1972 re-election campaign.

"Oh... let's go on to the next question," was the way he responded to the question when it was put to him by television newsman Walter Cronkite last night. Mr. Cronkite spoke to Mr. Vesco over the telephone to Costa Rica, where Mr. Vesco has fled with his family.

When Mr. Cronkite asked if Mr. Vesco's response could be taken as a "no comment," Mr. Vesco replied: "I didn't hear the question too clearly and I'm sure if you spoke it 10 times, I still wouldn't hear it."

In Washington, Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald Warren said in response to a question that "The President does not remember meeting Mr. Vesco." He added that he could state categorically that Mr. Vesco never discussed with the White House his troubles with the SEC or his contributions to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign.

Nixon Reported Willing to Join Mich. Campaign

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—President Nixon has tentatively decided to make a campaign appearance in a Michigan special election April 16, The Washington Post reported today.

The newspaper quoted a well-informed Republican source, as saying that the President had decided to risk a test of his political popularity by making the appearance on behalf of Republican Jim Sparling. The decision prompted an immediate dispute within the state GOP. The Post said.

Republican National Chairman George Bush said yesterday that the proposed campaign trip was the idea of Mr. Sparling, who is running for a vacant House seat in Michigan's 8th District that the Republicans have held for 42 years.

In Detroit, Mr. Sparling, who surprised party officials with the invitation, said, "I invited Mr. Nixon to the Saginaw area of Michigan, where I am campaigning, to defend himself on Watergate and his economic policies."

White House press secretary Ronald Reagan said last night, "We did not make any initiative" in the invitation to Mr. Nixon.

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Prof. Nikolai Dubinin

Pathet Lao Reports Accord On Forming Coalition Regime

VIENTIANE, April 2 (AP)—Pathet Lao Secretary-General Phoumi Vongvichit said today that he and Premier Souvanna Phouma have agreed on the formation of a coalition government.

Mr. Phoumi said that the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong, would arrive in Vientiane tomorrow with some of the new cabinet members. Prince Souphanouvong, who is Prince Souvanna's half-brother, reportedly will be one of two deputy premiers. Prince Souvanna will be premier.

"We have agreed on the formation of a new coalition government and the Joint National Political Council," Mr. Phoumi told newsmen after a 70-minute meeting with Prince Souvanna. The two have met almost daily since Mr. Phoumi arrived here last Wednesday.

It will be the third attempt at coalition rule since Laos gained independence from France 20 years ago. The first two coalition regimes—set up in 1957 and in 1962—collapsed within months and fighting between the Communist Pathet Lao and the Vientiane government resumed.

September Protocols

Under the September protocols to the Laotian peace accord signed in February, 1973, the current Vientiane government will retain three of the four major cabinet posts—defense, finance and interior—and the Pathet Lao will take foreign affairs. The Pathet Lao will appoint the head of the Joint National Political Council, which will make policy recommendations to the cabinet.

In Cambodia, meanwhile, the military command reported that about 500 Khmer Rouge

Echoing Sen. Mansfield

Rep. Mills Believes a Majority In House Is Ready to Impeach

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—Rep. William Mills, D-Ark., whose ability to read the mood of the House of Representatives has made him one of its most influential members, said yesterday that he believes a majority of the House is ready to vote to impeach President Nixon and send his case for a decisive trial in the Senate.

"There is no doubt in my mind that there are enough votes for the articles of impeachment in the House," Rep. Mills said in a television interview. He said he bases this opinion on talks with House colleagues from all parts of the country.

Rep. Mills said he has detected a change in the House mood in recent weeks to a pro-impeachment position. He attributed this largely to "what the membership feels is lack of cooperation on the part of the White House" with the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry. "I think, more than anything else, that may have intensified the feeling within the House," he said.

A simple majority of congressmen can vote to send Mr. Nixon's case for trial, but two-thirds of the 100 U.S. senators must return a guilty verdict to remove a president from office.

First in the House

Rep. Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and vice-chairman of a House-Senate committee investigating Mr. Nixon's income-tax deductions, is the first leading House member to predict flatly that the President will be impeached, or indicted by the House.

Last Thursday, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., expressed a similar opinion: "I talk to House members," he told reporters, "and they think the votes are there."

The drift toward impeachment has been clear from an untimely proposal last summer. It became a live matter of inquiry after the firing of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Last winter the usual answer of House members was that they were waiting to hear the evidence. Now there is a feeling among many that the evidence is there, just waiting to be taken from a tape or lifted out of the Watergate grand jury's briefcase.

Rep. Mills's own position, when asked if he is ready to vote for impeachment, is still, "Not yet. I've got to see the evidence." He wants evidence of action or inaction by the President "that is the equivalent of a crime."

Rep. Mills said his "great worry" is that a majority of the House will vote to impeach the President, but that the Senate will fail to obtain the two-thirds vote needed to remove him from office, and that this will leave Mr. Nixon powerless to govern and the country bitterly divided.

It was for this stated reason that Rep. Mills in January and again last night said that if it appears the House is going to impeach him, the President should resign. Rep. Mills repeated his offer to try to pass legislation granting the President immunity from prosecution for Watergate involvement or other matters if he does resign.

Related Matters

In related developments: Senate Democratic deputy leader Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., called it "stupid" of the White House to say that the House Judiciary Committee should draw up impeachment charges against Mr. Nixon before requesting more information. "Common sense would say that the House can't draw up a list of charges without the evidence," said Sen. Byrd. "The evidence is presumably in the hands of the people against whom the charges will be brought."

White House attorneys have asked to appear before the joint congressional committee and dispute a committee staff report that President Nixon improperly took large tax deductions on the donation of his vice-presidential papers and the sale of property at San Clemente.

The committee report does not

condemn that the President committed fraud in taking the deductions, but it does not exonerate him either. In effect, the committee's report leaves judgment to the Internal Revenue Service, which is investigating the President's returns.

Committee Timetable

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT).—Members of the House Judiciary Committee are considering a timetable of proceedings that envisages beginning hearings on impeachment evidence by May 1 and completing committee action by mid-June.

Although the dates are still tentative, sources familiar with the developing plans report general support for starting full committee hearings of the evidence on President Nixon's conduct in office after the House returns April 22 from its Easter recess.

Members of the impeachment inquiry staff have estimated that it will require six weeks for the committee to hear and digest the material and, barring unforeseen difficulties, allow final action by about June 15.

The committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., declined to discuss a timetable except to say that the committee and its staff needed to move "carefully and expeditiously."

Rep. Rodino indicated yesterday that he is disposed to agree with other committee members who argue for providing some role in the hearings for the President's lawyer, James St. Clair, who has argued for the right to be present and to cross-examine witnesses.

The chairman does not appear to be ready to support such a proposal, but said he is not "inflexible" on the question and expressed his concern that the proceeding not only be, but appear to be, "fair."

Nader Unit Says Mills Race

Drew Aid of Special Interests

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—A Ralph Nader organization, the Public Citizen Tax Reform Research Group, reported yesterday that special interests "receiving favorable legislative treatment" from the House Ways and Means Committee financed more than half the cost of the brief 1972 presidential campaign of the committee's chairman, Rep. William Mills, D-Ark.

The milk and oil industries and financial groups benefiting from his chairmanship of the House's tax-writing committee were the biggest givers, the report said. Milk interests gave \$60,000, or 26 percent of all Rep. Mills's campaign money, it said. The campaign cost \$274,836.13 and contributions totaled \$281,027.11, the Nader group reported.

"You don't have to look very far to see that those tax laws are stacked in favor of corporate interests and wealthy individuals at the expense of middle-income families," Robert Brandon, director of the research group, said.

Tax Burdens

"During Mr. Mills's leadership, the tax burden of corporations has dropped from 30 percent of the country's total tax revenues to 14 percent, while the Social Security tax burden on all working people has tripled, from 10 percent to 30 percent of federal revenues," he said.

Rep. Mills's office declined to comment.

The report was based on a review of financial statements filed by the Mills campaign organization with the General Accounting Office. Although the law on campaign-financing disclosure requires such statements to be filed as well in states where money has been spent, the report said, "it appears the Mills campaign did not file in any of the 17 states, including his home state of Arkansas, in which there were expenditures."

Milk industry contributors included the Agricultural and Dairy



STAMP OF GREATNESS—Leslie Frost Ballentine, daughter of American poet Robert Frost, presenting enlarged copy of the commemorative stamp that was issued last week honoring her father, to the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, N.Y., where Frost once taught.

Judge Curbs U.S. Censoring Of Book Dealing With CIA

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT).—The judge in a Central Intelligence Agency censorship case has ruled that a controversial manuscript about the agency may be published if the authors and publisher first delete 27 items—a small handful of the 339 deletions that the government had originally demanded.

The judge, Albert Bryan Jr., of the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Va., thus rejected to a large degree the government's claim that publication would injure the national defense. He based his decision partly on the guarantee of the First Amendment, saying that the amendment should not be left to the "whim" of a government official.

At the same time, however, he

rejected the basic contention of the authors and publishers that the First Amendment of the Constitution protected them against any deletions.

In doing so, he was relying on his previous decision, substantially upheld by the Court of Appeals, regarding the government's right to review the manuscript prior to publication.

"Secrecy" Contract

One of the authors, Victor Marchetti, is a former CIA official. The other, John Marks, is a former State Department employee. Judge Bryan ruled in 1972 that Mr. Marchetti's right to write about the agency was governed by a "secrecy" contract he signed when he joined the CIA.

While calling Judge Bryan's latest ruling a substantial victory, lawyers for the authors and the publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., of New York, said they planned to appeal the ruling.

The government is also expected to appeal, and ask for a stay of the ruling pending appeal. Judge Bryan's opinion, if upheld, could have sizable ramifications on the manner in which the government tries to administer its classification system.

The government reduced the number of requested deletions to 168 by the start of the trial.

Judge Bryan, in a 14-page opinion and two lengthy appendices filed Friday, took a tough stand on the burden of proof which the government must bear if it wants to sustain censorship based on the fact that information is "classified."

First Amendment Rights

"The free dirt of the deputy directors after receipt of a manuscript is not sufficient, and cannot suffice if the First Amendment rights of these plaintiffs or others like them are to survive," he said.

The authors and publisher had contended, among other things, that many of the items in their book—entitled "CIA and the Cult of Intelligence"—were already in the "public domain" and thus not covered by the secrecy contract. Judge Bryan, while agreeing that his ruling "put Marchetti and Marks in the position of being unable to write about matters that everyone else can write about," agreed with the government contention that the writers could not publish classified information unless it was in the public domain as a result of official disclosure.

Qatar, Finnish Relations

HELSINKI, April 2 (UPI).—Finland and Qatar have established diplomatic relations and agreed to exchange ambassadors, the Foreign Ministry said here.

U.S. Terminates Its Controls On 150 Pay, Price Categories

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT).—With 29 days left until the scheduled expiration of the Economic Stabilization Act, the government yesterday lifted price-wage controls on more than 150 categories of goods and services.

"The sectors exempted," said John Dunlop, the director of the Cost of Living Council, "are not those in which serious inflationary pressures remain or are anticipated."

Sectors that "might exhibit strong price pressures in the event of immediate exemption" were being kept under controls, Mr. Dunlop said. He singled out health care, construction, food processing and distribution, steel, copper, auto parts, retail auto sales (but not manufacturers' prices), machinery and wages of state and local government employees.

Without referring to the scheduled April 30 expiration of the statutory authority for controls, Mr. Dunlop said he expected to release various sectors from economic controls from time to time, as conditions warrant, and as he was able to secure "appropriate" commitments to restrain price increases and expand output.

It was an indication that Mr. Dunlop still hopes to get from Congress the authority to keep some industries under control beyond April 30. He and the ad-

Underground Paper Says SLA Ready to Free Miss Hearst

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (AP).—An underground newspaper said today that it had received half of Patricia Hearst's driver's license and a message purporting to be from her terrorist kidnappers saying that the exact place and time of her release would be revealed in 72 hours.

The message was delivered to the bi-weekly Phoenix by a local florist. It was wrapped in a dozen long-stemmed roses.

It concluded: "Further communications regarding subject prisoner will follow in the following 72 hours, communications will state the state, city and time of release of the prisoner."

The statement demanded that the "codes of war" of the Symbionese Liberation Army, which were enclosed, be printed by the news media.

The statement was addressed to Phoenix editor John Bryan and was signed, "I.I. Unit 4, Gen. Field Marshall Ctn. SLA."

The SLA has claimed responsibility for kidnapping the 25-year-old newspaper heiress Feb. 4. It has previously referred to Miss Hearst as a "prisoner of war" and some communications have carried the signature of Gen. Field Marshall Ctn. or Gen. Field Marshall Clnque.

License Authentic

The driver's license enclosed with the statement was cut diagonally in half. Part of Miss Hearst's signature and part of her photograph were visible. A Hearst family spokesman said that he had been told by the Phoenix that the underground newspaper's attorney had confirmed the authenticity of the driver's license.

Earlier today the Hearst Corp. said that its \$4 million offer of free food for the poor will be withdrawn if Miss Hearst is not released within one month. The corporation said it had placed the money in escrow today, and that it would be released for a food giveaway if Miss Hearst were freed unharmed before May 3.

The announcement came as Patricia's sister Vicki made an impassioned appeal for her release.

"I need my sister," said Vicki. "In an open letter to the Symbionese Liberation Army." "The SLA says they are acting in response to the needs of the people. Well, I'm part of the people and I have a very great need."

The Hearst Corp. had promised on Feb. 22 that if Patricia were released unharmed, it would provide \$4 million for the food program demanded by the kidnappers. An earlier \$2-million food giveaway ended after the organizers ran out of funds.

In a statement released today in New York, the corporation noted that it had made the offer

more than a month ago, but had received no word from the kidnappers.

The statement said: "As further evidence of its good faith, the Hearst Corp. today has deposited in escrow with Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco the sum of \$4 million."

The corporation's statement announced the formation of an escrow committee to determine, "in its sole judgment, whether Patricia Hearst is released unharmed."

The corporation said that \$2 million will be transferred to the food distribution program—People in Need—immediately after it has been determined that Patricia is free and unharmed. Another \$2 million will be turned over by the bank on Jan. 2, 1975.



Patricia Hearst

Saxbe Suggests SLA Used Manual of Other Terrorists

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—Attorney General William Saxbe suggested today that Patricia Hearst's kidnappers followed instructions from a textbook written by some other terrorist organization.

He said federal authorities have gained possession of a terrorist kidnapping manual and "thus Hearst's thing is conducted right by the book."

In an interview, Mr. Saxbe said the existence of such a manual suggests the involvement of "a worldwide conspiracy" in recent kidnappings in the United States and other countries.

A group calling itself the Symbionese Liberation Army has claimed responsibility for kidnapping the 20-year-old California newspaper heiress.

"When you think the Symbionese and the others are taking this right out of some Maoist doctrinal textbooks on how to operate in terrorism and other forms of civil disturbance, you realize it is not just a coincidental thing," Mr. Saxbe said.

Evidence of Conspiracy

Asked if he was suggesting the existence of a conspiracy, he replied, "a worldwide conspiracy."

Mr. Saxbe said he had evidence that such a conspiracy exists but said he could not discuss it further.

Asked if the SLA is involved in the alleged conspiracy, Mr. Saxbe replied, "The Symbionese just profit by the information they get, manual information that's available to them. And I might add, this Hearst thing is conducted right by the book."

Mother Stabs, Kills Son

YOKOHAMA, April 2 (UPI).—A mother told police she stabbed her teen-age son to death because he persisted in sniffing glue. Mrs. Aiko Suzuki, 37, surrendered voluntarily yesterday and was detained for questioning in the death of her son, Masaya, 16.

Senate Bill Bars Vote Reports Till All Polls Close

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT).—The Senate voted yesterday to forbid the disclosure of presidential election returns, until midnight Eastern Standard Time on election days so as not to influence the outcome in Western states.

The vote was 43 to 38 as the Senate spent its fifth day working slowly through a stack of proposed amendments to a pending campaign reform bill that would use public funds to finance presidential and congressional elections starting in 1976.

The amendment adopted yesterday would impose a maximum penalty of a \$5,000 fine and one year in jail on anyone who "makes public any information" on the number of votes cast for president and vice-president in the general election before midnight, Eastern Standard Time, on Election Day.

The sponsor of the provision, Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., said it was aimed at preventing local election officials from announcing the results until the polls had closed all across the nation. However, an aide to Sen. Bellmon said that the provision could apply as well to the news media.

Some politicians have complained that the fast projections and tabulations of the votes in the East before the polls closed in the West could cause Western voters not to vote if their candidate was trailing badly.

U.K. Air Strike Threat

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters).—Airlane stewards and stewardesses have threatened to ground British Airways beginning May 7 with a strike over pay and working conditions.

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Embarrassments in Luxembourg

There was a general air of uneasiness at the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Common Market on Monday—and it was not confined to the eight countries which received Foreign Secretary James Callaghan's statement of what the new British Labor government required of them.

The British, too, were somewhat embarrassed because Mr. Callaghan could not be very specific about his demands; he was, in fact, importing to Luxembourg the generalities about revision of the market's terms on which his party had campaigned during the general election.

And not only has that party, now a minority government, been unable to spell out the details of its program for Europe—it cannot be sure that it will have the backing of Parliament when Labor's points are set down.

And there may have been a curious kind of embarrassment in Washington as well as in Luxembourg as Mr. Callaghan recited the ways in which Mr. Wilson's cabinet hopes to alter the present relationship and Europe. For the foreign secretary was very kind to the United States, seeming to hint that, if matters did not go well in Labor's negotiations with the European Economic Community, Britain might have an alternative in returning to the old "special relationship" with America. Assuming that this was Mr. Callaghan's intention, it cannot be wholly welcome in Washington. Despite the recent squabbles between the United States and the market, the true American interest lies in achieving a close and compatible associa-

tion with Europe, not in splitting Europe. The relationship with Britain will always be special in intangibles, but if Britain becomes primarily the easternmost portion of an English-speaking community, rather than the westernmost extension of Europe, there will be problems for all concerned.

But it would hardly do to view the Luxembourg session from too apocalyptic a standpoint. Mr. Callaghan, after all, was issuing no ultimata, and his remarks about America could serve just as well to bridge the Atlantic as to widen the Channel. The Six still have to adjust to become the Nine, and the new and disturbing vistas opening before all the industrialized nations in the wake of the oil embargo and the stiffening attitudes of the producers of raw materials will undoubtedly require a restudy of much that is presently incorporated in the EEC.

In this restudy, America and Canada must play their own parts, and to the extent that Britain can facilitate that, the attitude of the Wilson government can be very useful. Uncertainty, both political and economic, is the global rule today, and out of uncertainty can come embarrassing frictions. But embarrassment is only tragic for the very young and the very unsure, and the Atlantic community is not all that young, nor should it be all that unsure. Rather, it should use such episodes as Mr. Callaghan's speech in Luxembourg, like the comments of Mr. Nixon in Chicago, to increase understanding of the elements that compose this very necessary affiliation of nations.

The Kent State Indictments

"The actions of some students were violent and criminal and those of some others were dangerous, reckless and irresponsible. The indiscriminate firing of rifles into a crowd of students and the deaths that followed were unnecessary, unwarranted, and excusable."

The quotation comes from the October, 1970, special report on the Kent State tragedy by the President's Commission on Campus Unrest—the so-called Scranton Commission. Like Friday's news that seven former members of the Ohio National Guard and one present member had been indicted by a federal grand jury in connection with the Kent State killings, the lines from the Scranton Commission report haul one back abruptly to another day and time, to a particular national agony known as Vietnam. It was a war—an experience, really—that was unique in its reach and in its capacity to produce victims. The village dead and the battlefield dead were its victims. So are American Vietnam veterans whose needs the government has been so indifferent about meeting. So, in a sense, were the four Kent State students who were shot to death in a campus uprising that followed the American action in Cambodia in the spring of 1970. And so, we would insist, are the eight young guardsmen who have now been indicted in connection with the Kent State killings.

The political and judicial aftermath of that brutal episode was hardly more reassuring than the episode itself. The serious compassionate and judicious work of the Scranton Commission was disavowed and put down by the administration that had authorized it—put down, in fact, in the form of an attack on the commission's integrity by none other than Spiro Agnew. An FBI report casting serious doubt on the Ohio National Guard version of what happened was not even provided to an Ohio State grand jury, which, in any event seemed ill-disposed to wrestle with the facts of the

case at all. And despite the conclusion of former Attorney General John Mitchell that the guardsmen had acted recklessly, he made a judgment—that was not wholly without supporting legal argument—that federal jurisdiction did not extend to the particular crimes of which the guardsmen had been accused. So until the case was in effect reopened by former Attorney General Richardson a few months ago, it seemed as though no final formal accounting would ever be made.

It is a source of some satisfaction that this is no longer true, that the judicial process will be permitted to resolve those questions that should have been put to it long ago. But we doubt that anyone can take particular pleasure in the plight of those eight young men who have been indicted. Whatever the trial may bring out and whatever the trial jurors may decide, certain truths will remain immutable. One is that four students were killed and cannot be brought back to life. Another is that the harassed and ill-prepared guardsmen involved in their slaying were themselves victims and casualties of an ugly circumstance which they had done little to create. If they are guilty as charged, presumably they will pay—and that is the way it should be. But this hardly seems a time for self-righteousness, let alone for vindictiveness or rejoicing. Arthur Krause, the father of one of the students killed at Kent State, put it well, upon learning of the indictments the other day. "There is no happiness in this matter," he said.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Britain and the EEC

There is one broad test which the statement by Mr. Callaghan, the foreign secretary, on renegotiation of the terms of entry to the European community should be judged. Is it designed to seek agreement, to confirm Britain's membership of the community, by working from within to change and improve the community as a whole? Or is it an exercise in special pleading made from the outside which, by emphasizing British differences, actually courts a break? There is no doubt that Mr. Callaghan himself would prefer Britain to remain a member of the community. But too often Mr. Callaghan's remarks give the impression, intentionally or not, of someone standing outside the community, looking in, like a man from Mars inspecting at a remote distance the strange goings-on on earth. Yet it is our community and we are inside it.

—From the Times (London).

Mr. Callaghan is a fixer. A wheeler-dealer. A man who could, one would have thought, dance on European eggshells with his Labor party boots on and still not crack them, yet he has delivered a near ultimatum to the

other eight foreign ministers of the Common Market with all the apparent finesse of a protesting Breton farmer driving a herd of cows up the Champs-Élysées.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Britain asked for all the advantages and none of the inconveniences, all the profits but none of the sacrifices. Prime Minister Harold Wilson is using renegotiation of British entry to the market as a political ploy to win a solid majority in the British Parliament. Whether one considers Mr. Callaghan's statement as a derisory ultimatum, or as the first act of an inadmissible blackmail, is no longer very important in relation to the immense disappointment inflicted on the real friends of Britain and the most fervent partisans of Europe.

—From l'Aurore (Paris).

A threatening ultimatum from London was given to the EEC. By radically "renationalizing" its foreign policy, the Labor government has started a backward chain reaction which may lead fairly quickly to the early death of the European construction.

—From Il Giorno (Rome).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 5, 1899

PARIS—Of the 100 electric cars of different types prepared by the Compagnie Générale des Voitures, a certain number were placed for the first time yesterday at the disposal of the public. The vehicles appear to have "taught on" in earnest, and as first impressions with the Parisian public go a very long way, it may be expected that the venture will succeed.

Fifty Years Ago

April 3, 1924

PARIS—There are no novelties to be noted this week, as the great feature films still hold their place in the screen programs. Among those that head the list is "Terror," Miss Pearl White's first French film, which is beating all records, even those of "Panique" and "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," and is a fine example of what can be done by Franco-American cooperation.



Impeachment Threat and Détente: An Assessment

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration misjudged Soviet readiness to move quickly toward a nuclear accord in Moscow last week, U.S. officials concede, as they sort out the consequences of those presumptuous talks.

As a result, American officials insist, the administration is engaged in more than a self-serving public relations exercise to save the June summit trip to Moscow by President Nixon, by denying that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's mission was "a failure."

Because of the American miscalculations about what would happen in Moscow last week, for which U.S. officials partly blame both sides, a basic question remains about American-Soviet relations.

Still Unanswered

It is the same overriding question that Kissinger carried into his talks with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, and which was unanswered as far as the United States is concerned when Kissinger left Moscow:

Will the Kremlin seek to advance, stall or exploit U.S.-Soviet détente one-sidedly this summer, while an impeachment threat hangs over Nixon?

In retrospect, U.S. planners acknowledge that they misjudged the possibilities, or the likelihood, that the Soviet Union, in a mere three days of talks, would risk making a profound, rushed decision on control of nuclear weapons—especially on an American formula.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin had been given the U.S. proposal only a few days earlier by Kissinger in Washington, for limiting multiple, independently targetable re-entry vehicles, clusters of nuclear warheads known as MIRVs. But there was no counter proposal from the Soviet side.

Kissinger construed Dobrynin's highly interested and optimistic reaction as a very positive sign. U.S. officials ruefully said afterward.

High Optimism

On the Air Force jetliner headed for Moscow and the talks, Kissinger talked further in private with Dobrynin. In chatting with newsmen on the plane afterward, Dobrynin, while avoiding any specifics, reflected high optimism about the impending Moscow talks.

Ambassadorial optimism, however, is never a solid guarantee of the attitude of principals, even though the Kissinger-Dobrynin relationship is extraordinarily close.

Kissinger, as it turns out, also may have been in an exceptionally receptive mood for optimism. After an unparalleled six months of globe-circling crisis diplomacy, he was secretly planning a non-diplomatic venture right after the Moscow talks—a royal wedding.

The presence of Dobrynin aboard Kissinger's plane was unprecedented; this was the fourth time they have traveled together to Moscow. But every earlier trip began secretly. This time, American newsmen were aboard, as they have been since Kissinger has been secretary of state with the exception of a Kissinger-Dobrynin trip to Moscow in October, during the Arab-Israeli war.

The traveling press provides a high-intensity spotlight on Kissinger's activities. This not only enhances the Kissinger image as diplomatic superman, it also supplies what has become an essential ingredient for Kissinger's strategic style: a display of dynamism, constant momentum, a bandwagon to join—or miss.

However, the press spotlight, as the Moscow trip showed, works both ways: it can illuminate setbacks as well as successes. In the days before coming to Moscow, Kissinger privately and publicly portrayed muted expectations about what the mission might produce, emphasizing the obstacles.

This too is an important ingredient in diplomacy. The public balance sheet on a diplomatic mission is often measured against the advance hopes or doubts expressed about it. Kissinger is usually highly artful in this level

of public diplomacy, normally projecting moderate expectations with the hope of surpassing them.

On his arrival in Moscow on March 24, however, Kissinger departed from his usual cautious approach. Partly because of Dobrynin's optimism, it is claimed, but also to avoid being cast as the obstructive bargainer, Kissinger said he expected that "we will make concrete progress on a number of outstanding issues."

The most outstanding issue was the hope Kissinger had been expressing for weeks: to achieve "a conceptual breakthrough" on the extremely complex question of controlling multiple nuclear warheads.

Failure

Looking back on the failure to achieve that breakthrough, U.S. strategists admit that the hopes were probably bound to be ill-founded, perhaps regardless of Soviet ulterior motives.

"You couldn't have had a breakthrough unless both sides could have approached it from exactly the same point of view," one U.S. official said.

That never has been the case in previous U.S.-Soviet negotiations. Now, in addition, the Soviet perception is bound to be influenced by the Kremlin's assessment of what is happening on the confusing American scene. No matter how Soviet strategists evaluate the prospects of presidential impeachment, they cannot be absolutely certain what is ahead.

If Kissinger had been on one of his normally secretive trips to Moscow, he could have characterized the outcome almost any way he wished, because details of nuclear negotiations are highly secret. This time, however, he was impeded by his public optimism and the inability to match it with results.

By normal diplomatic standards, U.S. officials insist, what resulted was about par for the course or even a bit better. The Soviet Union presented a counter proposal in Moscow. The issue was joined, diplomatically speaking, but with the two sides as far apart that it was impossible to bargain in Moscow without an exhaustive examination and debate in home capitals.

There are fundamental differences in the nuclear arsenals of the two sides. In the temporary, five-year accord on limitation of nuclear weapons, signed in Moscow at the first U.S.-Soviet summit in 1972, the Russians gained a numerical advantage in the ceiling placed on intercontinental missile launchers: 2,389 for the Soviet Union to 1,710 for the United States.

This lead was offset by the American superiority in nuclear bomb-carrying aircraft, 486 to 140, and, most importantly, in the American lead in multiple warheads. The Soviet Union, at that point, had no MIRVs; the United States had thousands of them being placed on its long-range missiles.

By mid-1974, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger disclosed recently, the U.S. total of nuclear weapons deliverable by air, sea and land was 7,940 weapons compared to 2,600 for the Soviet Union.

The United States plans to have about 10,000 MIRVs on its 1,710 missiles by the time the temporary five-year offensive weapons pact runs out in 1977. The Soviet Union will be far behind, but its high prospects are in future years for equaling or surpassing the American warhead levels, unless there is a limiting, permanent accord.

This is the core of the present

arms control challenge. In the past year, the Soviet Union has tested four new intercontinental ballistic missiles, listed by the United States as SS-X-16, SS-X-17, SS-X-18 and SS-X-19.

Three of these four new ICBMs, Schlesinger has said, "have been flown with MIRVs" now. If fully armed, said Schlesinger, these new ICBMs alone would have sufficient "throw weight" to give the Russians 7,000 one-megaton to two-megaton nuclear warheads.

In Moscow, the U.S. proposal employed a formula based on throw weight—the lifting capacity of missile launchers—as a basis for limiting nuclear weapons on both sides.

The Soviet Union is superior in throw weight, with larger, and more numerous, intercontinental missiles than the United States. The United States is superior at present in numbers of warheads, with the MIRV advantage, and it is also superior in other forms of missile sophistication.

The Soviet Union, in Moscow, counterproposed an arms limitation based on numbers rather than throw weight, to counter the current U.S. advantage.

This means the two sides are approaching the control problem from different directions.

The Soviet approach, U.S. experts say, also raises major questions about verifying the weapons on each side because it is far easier by satellite or other surveillance methods to assess the throw weight of an adversary's missile than it is to detect how many MIRV warheads are clustered on it.

Achieving a compromised solution, experts say, is conceivable—depending on the will of both sides. This is the key unknown quantity, added to the uncertainties of impeachment, that now shadows détente.

Unhappy Birthday to NATO

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—When NATO observes its 25th birthday tomorrow it can congratulate itself on the mere fact of existence after a quarter of a century during which the threat of Soviet take-over in Western Europe has receded enormously. There is no doubt that the alliance played an important role in producing what is now accepted as a territorial status quo.

But, without minimizing the importance of this achievement, that is about the only thing NATO can genuinely celebrate. As costs mount, its military strength diminishes vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. And as relaxation becomes a habit and memories of confrontation fade, the cement of fear which held the pact together flakes off into almost nothing.

Moreover, the military advantage in which NATO comfortably basked under U.S. nuclear dominance has wholly vanished despite the changes produced as Western Europe recovered from the ravages of World War II and became outstandingly prosperous.

Most alliances are made for war, not peace. Only when nations are collectively threatened are they truly prepared to collectively pool sovereignty. There is only one approximate predecessor to NATO as a peacetime coalition. This was the Delian League founded among separate Greek states in 478 B.C. when Persia was about to clobber that era's "Western civilization."

At the instigation of Athens, then a superpower, the League was created as today NATO's capital is in Brussels, not Washington. A cold war was successfully carried on against Persia for one decade during which the Hellenic West reduced the Eastern invader's remaining strongholds. But as the Persian danger receded, the League fell apart.

As the years passed and the apparent danger vanished, the alliance's various members increasingly resented the necessity of recruiting men and ships and the commanding strategic decisions of Athens. The League dissolved. It is exceedingly difficult even

to imagine that NATO will endure another quarter of a century. Even such a formless body as the UN would do well to persevere that long. Furthermore, one can never forget that France, while remaining faithful to the North Atlantic Alliance as such, opted out of NATO's military organization some seven years ago.

Never Defined

The trouble with NATO—and the reason its future is difficult to forecast—is that it has never really defined its purpose, despite manifold declarations. With this in mind, one may recall the simple homilies of the alliance's first and greatest commander, Gen. Eisenhower.

Eisenhower often told me he didn't care if—for reasons of national prestige—governments were red-faced; what would distress him would be to see their populations white-faced. He thought NATO should protect the national interests of its members and of nations which might later choose to align themselves with it.

He didn't think it was NATO's business "to mix in any way into the political or ideological affairs of other countries." It was concerned with "the independence of nations as such." Nevertheless, the general emphasized "the intrinsic importance of personal liberty within the framework of national liberty."

He had a clear idea of the authority he held as NATO commander and recognized this "did not impinge upon the realm of political philosophy. It is ridiculous for Americans to expect all other nations to model their governing systems upon our own. The world cannot be divided into realms of 'black and white.' There are large 'gray' areas."

Human Habit

This concept was easily tolerated by all the allies at a moment when they recognized that thanks to their military weakness and political ineptitude, they could not hope to survive without their powerful, transatlantic partner. But now, with an enormous increase in Soviet power—above all thermonuclear—and an easement of any crisis atmosphere, it is natural for the partners to resume the human habit of picking each other apart.

Additionally, one must ruefully add, there is less and less inclination on both sides of the Atlantic to recognize and comprehend the economic, diplomatic and national difficulties of each individual partner and more and more inclination to stress differences in philosophy and ideology among the allies.

Nor is there the faintest sign that this trend will be reversed. For this reason—and remembering what happened to history's only other "NATO," the Delian League, one can merely say with respect to the organization that has kept all of us alive for 25 years: "Unhappy birthday."

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Independence or U.S. Aid

Canadians' Energy Dilemma: Too Much to Exploit Alone

By Peter Arnett

CALGARY, Canada, April 2 (AP)—The winter energy crisis doused the lights of New York's Empire State Building and darkened many other landmarks across the United States and in other countries.

But in Canadian cities the sky-lines glowed luminously at night and no one needed to wait in line at the well-supplied gas stations of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

For Canadians, the energy crisis brought a taste of independence from the United States that they had rarely enjoyed.

"We come first, after all," a Toronto newspaper editor said of the long-held Canadian viewpoint that the United States dipped into Canadian resources whenever it needed them, irrespective of what Canadians felt.

This cry "Canada first" has been echoed in the capital, Ottawa. Increasing numbers of Canadians are saying that the country's raw-energy resources should be kept at home for use in the future.

The "continental" concept of energy use, a concept which envisaged Canada and the United States developing and using their energy resources together, has become a dirty word up here.

But a three-week visit by this reporter to Canada indicated that the "continental" concept is still very much alive and that Canada seems to be becoming more dependent than ever before on American money and markets.

Canada has enormous energy resources. The Athabasca Tar Sands deposit may be producing three million barrels of crude oil a day by the turn of the century, half as much as the world's biggest exporter, Saudi Arabia, now sells.

Oil and natural gas in the Mackenzie Delta and the high Arctic

Immigration Is Limited by New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 2 (AP)—New Zealand put into effect today tougher immigration controls, under which Commonwealth citizens of wholly European ancestry will no longer have unrestricted entry rights but will first have to obtain permits.

The controls will apply not only to citizens of British birth and wholly European ancestry coming from Britain but also to those from other Commonwealth countries such as Canada, Ireland and Fiji.

The new rules do not apply to Australians.

Entry permits will not be required for Commonwealth immigrants if they have bought tickets before April 13 or if they leave for New Zealand by April 23.

Previously, Britons had needed only a passport to enter New Zealand to stay.

In London, Denis McLean, deputy New Zealand high commissioner, said last night: "The restrictions are much regretted but there is no other way out. It is the end of an era but we just cannot go on accepting immigrants at the present high level."

About 30,000 Britons emigrated to New Zealand in the past year, making a total of some 300,000 since World War II. During the last six months of Britain's economic problems, about 110,000 are reported to have inquired about emigration.

In the future, immigrants will be selected not by a quota system but on the basis of the occupation of the applicant. Britons will have to be between 18 and 45 years of age, in good health and have no more than four children.

They will also have to have a job lined up.

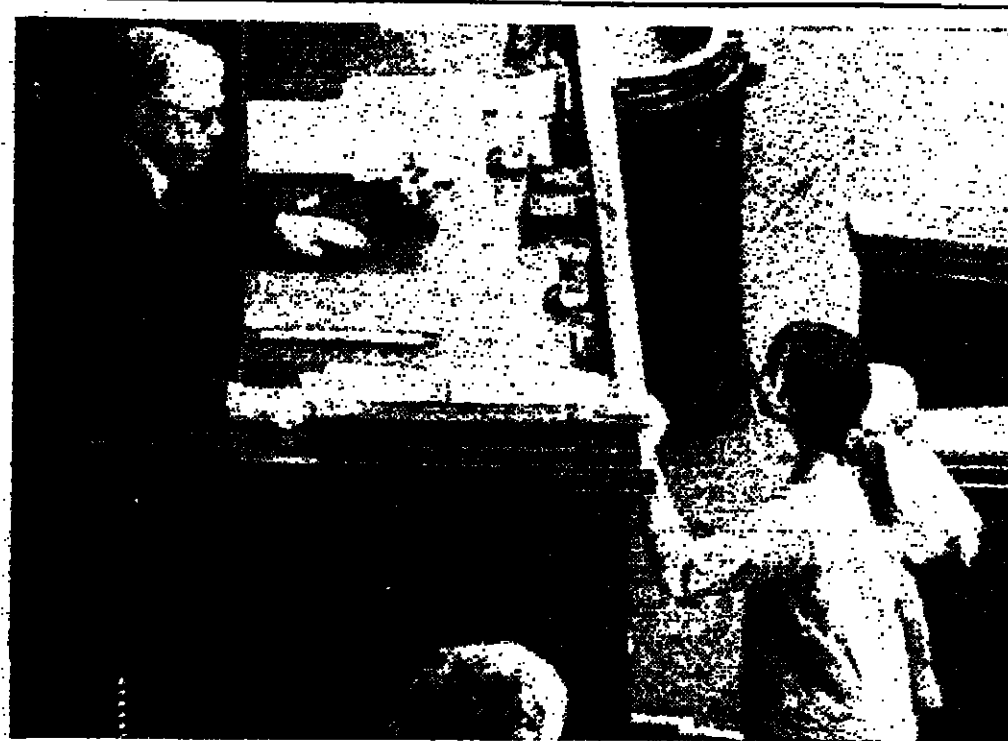
New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk said that the main objective of the new policy was to protect the quality of life for his nation's three million inhabitants.

OPEC Advances Aid-Plans Session

VIENNA, April 2 (Reuters)—Ministers from the world's biggest oil-exporting countries will meet in Geneva Sunday to discuss plans to help developing countries hit by the massive rise in oil prices over the last 12 months, OPEC sources here said today.

The ministers from the 12 member countries of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will discuss the findings of a three-day meeting which OPEC oil experts held here, a gathering which ended Sunday.

The proposals from that meeting were due to be discussed at an April 10 meeting of OPEC ministers in New York, where they will be attending a special UN General Assembly session on future supplies of raw materials, including oil. The OPEC sources did not say whether the New York OPEC meeting would still take place or why the ministers had decided to convene three days earlier in Geneva.



COPENHAGEN COUNCILWOMAN OUSTED—Newly elected municipal council member Tina Schmedes, carrying her infant son, was photographed while talking with the lord mayor, Urban Hansen, before Monday night's session from which she was asked to leave because she brought the child. She was elected, UPI reports, on a combined feminist, leftist and hippie slate that won one seat in the March 5 balloting.

Chou Tells Cambodian Reds: No Peace With Imperialism

By H.D.S. Greenway

HONG KONG, April 2 (UPI)—Premier Chou En-lai, at a banquet in Peking for a visiting delegation from Cambodia last night, promised China's "all-out support and assistance to the Cambodian people and their struggle against U.S. aggression."

Mr. Chou said that the "revolutionary people do not at all believe in so-called 'lasting peace' or 'a generation of peace.'" He explained: "So long as imperialism exists, revolution and war are inevitable."

With these words Mr. Chou appeared to be striking a more militant posture vis-a-vis the United States than previously. His denunciation of the phrase "lasting peace" and a generation of peace—coined by President Nixon—led some analysts here to wonder if the Chinese were not giving ground to leftists within his own administration who have recently found fault with many aspects of Mr. Chou's post-cultural revolution openings to the west.

The banquet was in honor of Khieu Samphan, commander in chief of the Cambodian Communist armed forces, who arrived with his delegation in Peking yesterday. The authoritative People's Daily, in an editorial, called the group, "The first important delegation to China from the interior of Cambodia."

The delegation was met at the airport by Mr. Chou and three members of the Chinese Politburo.

Also on hand at the airport was Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is recognized in Peking as the Cambodian head of state as well as the chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia.

Technically, Sihanouk is Mr. Samphan's boss, but this was not obvious yesterday for the reception that Mr. Samphan received at the hands of the Chinese was the kind Peking usually reserves for visiting heads of state.

This morning Mr. Samphan and his delegation met for an hour and 40 minutes with Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Mr. Chou and Sihanouk also attended the meeting.

To analysts here, Mr. Samphan's enthusiastic reception was a sign that Peking is aware that Sihanouk's influence within Cambodia is waning and that if China's influence in Cambodia is to be maintained, it must be through the hands of state.

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Troops, Police Comb A Rural Area of Ulster

BELFAST, April 2 (UPI)—For the second time in two days security officials today ordered hundreds of troops and police to use a new crackdown tactic against Protestant and Catholic extremists.

Moving at dawn, British troops backed by helicopters and civilian police cordoned off the village of Ballymaguigan, on the County Londonderry banks of Lough Neagh, and systematically combed hundreds of acres of farmland, buildings and non-farm homes.

They took 12 men into custody but released all of them during the day, officials said. The raid on the rural area was a variation of yesterday's daytime sweep through both Protestant and Catholic parts of downtown Belfast.

The new tactic followed an upsurge of intercommunal violence over the weekend. It brought the death toll to 989 in 4 1/2 years of strife among Northern Ireland's majority Protestant community, minority Catholics and British Army and local security forces.

Air Malta in Operation

VALLETTA, Malta, April 2 (UPI)—Malta's new national airline, Air Malta, became operational yesterday. The airline will initially serve London, Birmingham, Manchester, Frankfurt, Paris, Rome and Tripoli, Libya.

Mr. Samphan is an old opponent of Prince Sihanouk even though fortune has temporarily thrown them on the same side. His forces control the vast majority of territory in Cambodia and perhaps a majority of the population as well.

The Cambodian Communist forces, sometimes called the Khmer Rouge, are thought to consist of dedicated Communists, dissident intellectuals and nationalists, people loyal to Prince Sihanouk and many others simply caught up in a civil war they ill understand.

Rocket Runway Started

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., April 2 (AP)—Kurt Debus, the director of the Kennedy Space Center, yesterday broke ground for a runway that rocket ships are to use starting in 1979. The \$24-million runway will be used by a space shuttle designed to carry unmanned satellites into orbit, ferry a small space station and retrieve satellites for repair.

Ethiopian Students Demand Famine Steps, Halt to Arrests

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 2 (Reuters)—University students today demanded that the government declare a national state of emergency to deal with famine in southern Ethiopia and called on it to stop arresting military activists.

The students said that thousands of people were dying or near death from hunger in remote villages and insisted that the new government refrain from sending military and police personnel who were fighting for such political reforms as land redistribution.

A military uprising in February led to a replacement of Ethiopia's government and a 40 percent pay rise for the armed forces. It also started a wave of social unrest, and prompted Emperor Haile Selassie to order a 30-member constitutional conference to draft new rules within the next six months.

The conference began a five-day session today.

The students, dispersed by charges of club-wielding police when they demonstrated against the new government yesterday, boycotted classes today and met in a large assembly hall while trucks full of riot police waited in fields nearby.

In addition to demanding hunger relief and a halt to the arrests of activists, the students said that they wanted an end to killings in the south, where several students and more than 20 peasants have been shot, speared or knifed to death in recent riots.

They also demanded the dismissal of several governors-general in the south who, they feel, have been dealing harshly with demonstrators, and said that the government of Premier Endalkachew Makonnen should withdraw the paratroopers surrounding the country's main air force base at Debre Zeit, about 30 miles from here.

The paratroopers have been stationed at the base for several days. The air force is the most radical arm of the services in pressing for reforms. Diplomatic sources said the air force was virtually on strike.

Municipal workers here went on strike today.

Police agitation, which erupted last night, has died down in the mountain town of Goba, the capital of Bale Province, about 185 miles southeast of here. The police were allowed to submit a petition to the province's governor-general in which they called for "more other things, better working conditions."

Captives on March ASMAR, Ethiopia, April 2 (UPI)—Ethiopian guerrillas today marched five captives, three Americans and two Canadians, across rugged northern mountains "on a propaganda tour," according to Edward Burchfield, an official of the Tanneco Oil Co., for which the men work.

The guerrillas have contacted Western negotiators a second time to arrange the group's release, officials said.

Obituaries

Frank Hogan Is Dead at 72; N.Y.C. Prosecutor 32 Years

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI)—Frank S. Hogan, 72, the district attorney of New York County (Manhattan) for 32 years, died today in St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. Hogan was first hospitalized Aug. 10 after he suffered a stroke. He later underwent surgery for a lung tumor and then re-entered the hospital Dec. 27.

He was sworn into office for his ninth term on Dec. 14, but on Dec. 26 he announced his resignation.

"For some time I have been too ill to perform my duties as district attorney of New York County," his statement said. "I had been hoping that I would receive some assurances from my physicians that I could soon resume vigorous direction of the district attorney's office. They are unable, however, to give me such advice."

On Feb. 5, the day before Mr. Hogan's resignation became effective, Gov. Malcolm Wilson named Richard Kuhl to succeed him until the post is filled next November.

Although he had not prosecuted a case in court himself since 1945, Mr. Hogan kept close tabs on a huge staff and ran the busiest

prosecutor's office in the nation with almost military precision.

In recent years, however, he came under increasing fire for what detractors called political prosecutions, particularly a conspiracy case against 13 Black Panthers that ended in acquittals.

He first won the office in 1943 when his predecessor and early sponsor, Republican Thomas E. Dewey, was elected governor.

Mr. Hogan prided himself on running a nonpartisan office. He made only two partisan political efforts—unsuccessful campaigns for mayor in 1949 and for the Senate in 1958.

As district attorney, Mr. Hogan won widely publicized convictions in the early 1950s of basketball scandals, and gambler Frank Erickson, Tammany Hall politician Jimmy Hines and New York Republican leader L. J. McDonough also went to jail during his tenure.

Robert Woodrow Brown AUGUSTA, Ga., April 2 (UPI)—Robert Woodrow Brown, 62, a Pulitzer Prize winner and man-

aging editor of the Augusta Chronicle, died at his home here yesterday.

Mr. Brown was a former executive editor of the International News Service and held top news positions in a number of Southern newspapers and two broadcasting networks.

He won the Pulitzer Prize for meritorious public service in 1955 while he was editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger in connection with the cleanup of corruption at Phenix City, Ala.

A Nieman Fellow at Harvard in 1951-52, Mr. Brown was a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalism fraternity.

Cairo Aide Says Canal May Open After 10 Months

CAIRO, April 2 (AP)—The reopening of the Suez Canal after it is cleared of mines and obstacles may be 10 months away, Suez Canal Authority Chairman Moustapha Ahmed Mashhour has been quoted as saying.

The Suez Canal Authority had previously said that mines and obstacles could be cleared in three months and the canal bed dredged for reopening in six months more. The revised time schedule is more in line with estimates made by Western observers.

Clearing the mines will take four months, Mr. Mashhour said. The operation, scheduled to begin soon, is a joint undertaking of the U.S. and British Navies, he said.

The U.S. and British teams met last weekend in Alexandria with Egyptian Navy experts to work out final details of the operation. The details of the study were not made public.

Mr. Mashhour said the removal of the 10 big ships sunk during the 1967 war, and 55 smaller ones, will take six months.

Finnish-Soviet Trade Deal

HELSINKI, April 2 (UPI)—Finland and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a trade agreement which increases Finnish exports to the Soviet Union by \$242 million over a two-year period.



Frank Hogan

aging editor of the Augusta Chronicle, died at his home here yesterday.

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Age Hesselund-Jensen

ATHENS, April 2 (Reuters)—Age Hesselund-Jensen, 63, Danish ambassador to Greece, died of a heart ailment here today, a Danish Embassy spokesman said.

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Euro Squash Montparnasse

FASHIONS

50,000 Buyers Flood Paris

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 2 (UPI)—Prices are high, deliveries difficult, but the styles... ah! the styles are great," said Marvin Traub, president of Bloomingdale's of New York as the French ready-to-wear week passed the half-way point.

Otherwise why would 50,000 buyers (10,000 more than last year) troop to the salon at the Porte de Versailles? Despite soaring prices, hotels and restaurants are jammed and there is a lunch-time waiting line at the Relais Plaza where a simple meal for two costs \$30. The salon has become a fashion jungle, where you often cannot see the forest for the trees.

A house by the name of Orsanne dreamed up a new way of attracting attention: a mini-locating ring. They needn't have bothered. At Emanuele Khan's yesterday there was a fist fight. A couple of Vogue editors said they got beaten up and several people came close to fainting as they tried to push their way into Pote's restaurant where Khan was showing.

But the nonsense does not detract from the importance of the Paris week. "Paris is still the cradle of fashion," said Jim Shivers of Saks Fifth Avenue. Bloomingdale's has 16 people on the spot and the Saks group is seven strong.

TV Report

For the first time in years, U.S. television has sent a team to make a report. American Broadcasting Corporation is filming a five-minute feature and hopes to build up enough interest to do expanded coverage next season. Seventeen's new editor, Rudy Graham, is here with a staff of four and is taking a close look at things "because I want to get the kids out of jeans."

The manufacturers, proud and conscious of the growing interest in ready-to-wear, long looked down upon, are rolling out the red carpet for buyers and the press, trying to add a touch of class by winning and dining them in the best spots in town. They had a dinner at Regimskala for

the Epinglé d'Or (Golden Needle) awards—given annually to members of the press and stores for contributions to the French ready-to-wear industry—followed by a big, brassy 1930s party at Regim's. Baron and Baroness Edmond de Rothschild also pitched in with a staid, black-tie dinner dance at the Cercle Interallié with Mrs. Moshe Dayan as guest of honor.

So much for atmosphere.

Largerfeld

After five grueling days, the most important collection to come out of Paris so far is the one designed by Karl Lagerfeld for Chloé. Lagerfeld, who has had slow but steady recognition, has now made it to the top. "It gets to the point that there are so

many good ones that you don't know what to buy," muttered Norman Wechsler, president of Saks, during the Chloé show.

On the runway, the girls floated rather than walked in oversized garments that seemed to have been put together by magic.



ABOVE: Model shows chiffon cape from Karl Lagerfeld's collection for Chloé.

RIGHT: The photographic line-up at Mic Mac show.



Photos by Nancy Gundersen

ABOVE LEFT: Kenzo's raincoat for Jap collection.

The look was so easy and effortless that it made all the other collections seem contrived.

Lagerfeld's new technique is based on a sewing gadget that eliminates traditional structured seams. Everything is flat with no bulky, doubled-over hems. This gives a feeling of great lightness to the clothes which are voluminous, caught up by tight belts. What looked like a sheer black chiffon cape, lined with flesh chiffon, turned out to be five yards of fabric, caught at the waist.

With cool precision, Lagerfeld elaborated his layered look of last season: double blouses, double dresses, double scarves, double blouses. Yet the overall silhouette is never bulky. His show opened brilliantly with his belted suits under floating coats or capes. A prolific designer, Lagerfeld also did a highly saleable knit line, with ruffled and pom-pom-ed sweaters over silk skirts and poetic, hand-painted gowns that have the easy flow of a kimono.

Another strong influence in Paris today are the Japanese. New on the scene, Issey Miyake got a standing ovation for his monastic look—loose, comfortable, unconstructed and bulky, striped knits in a special blend of silk and wool that seemed handloomed.

Kenzo, for Jap, started the whole Japanese thing a few seasons ago, when he got everybody out of the skinny look into kimono sweaters. Unfortunately, Kenzo is stronger as a designer than as a businessman. His collection was full of ideas but only a few will ever reach the customers. Among his most arresting models: the pleated coats and skirts, the triple-tiered capes and coats, the big skirts and the ponchos.

At Jap, everything is deliberately too big, too loose and slightly camp, a hangover from hippy fashions that young girls still love. With wit and grace, Kenzo carries it to the extreme in clownish overalls and oversized jackets that look as if they were about to fall down any minute.

The main thing about Kenzo is that he doesn't know the meaning of nostalgia and watching one of his shows is seeing fashion take several giant steps ahead.

Others who showed and scored: • Vicky Tiel: Always had a good hand with sexy silk jersey dresses, she goes on with more of the same, topped by printed velvet jackets. Showing in the speakeasy atmosphere of a new boite L'Aventure where whisky is served in tea cups, she put the emphasis on black dresses "because the world is falling apart."

• Susuya: Still another Japanese outfit with a platoon of 50 designers doing a potpourri of last season's best ideas. The result: a Bavarian look, with

coy, flower-embroidered sweaters over peasant skirts and some sweet white velvet prom dresses.

• Emanuele Khan: She had her best moment when she transferred her last summer's lingerie style to knitwear. Then she went astray with a prim and prissy look, a cross between the English nanny and a tea-party waitress.

• Daniel Hechter: Russian look with side-buttoned blouses and peasant skirts. Otherwise, a clean, campus cheerleader approach with sweaters and skirts, attractive ski clothes, with traditional patterns printed in jacquard style.

AMSTERDAM: Operatic 'Dorian Gray' Makes Debut

By David Stevens

SCHIEDAM, the Netherlands, (UPI)—Oscar Wilde's short novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray" reappears now and then in a new guise, the latest being an "English" opera by a Dutch composer that has just been given its world premiere here by the Netherlands Opera.

An English opera at least in the sense that the libretto is in English, adroitly drawn from the novel by the 44-year-old composer, Hans Kox, who seems to be a prolific composer in many forms, although this is his first opera. He also is scheduled to become artistic director of the Concertgebouw Orchestra in the fall.

His libretto reads very well, rather like a play by Wilde, since it consists mainly of the witty and cynical repartee that makes Wilde's work so enjoyable. The music part of the book finds its way into the construction of the libretto, into two acts of six scenes each, with each self-contained scene concentrating on a particular stage in the novel's development, of Dorian Gray's descent into corruption and its progressive reflection in the portrait.



David Knutson (Dorian Gray), Timothy Nolen (Wotton).

serviceable but eclectic score did not help much, for it slowed down lines that beg to trip off the tongue with almost Rossinian lightness, and elsewhere did not really supply the necessary musical clothing for the principal

characters or a consistent atmosphere. The musical language ranged from Schumann's "Vogel als Prophet" being played on the piano by Dorian Gray as the curtain goes up, to a scene without words but with electronic

music and gaudy projections to accompany Dorian Gray's absorbed reading of the corrupting book given him by Lord Henry.

Countertenor Dorian Gray's pale and narcissistic personality is aptly reflected in the choice of the countertenor range for his music, and David Knutson, an American now at the Deutsche Oper Berlin, had the astonishing vocal range and the willowy physique for it. The mainly Dutch cast was excellent and projected the text well, among them: Laurence Visser as Basil, Anne Haenen as Sibyl and Jan Binkhof as her vengeance-bound brother, Jochem Slothouwer and the Netherlands Radio Chamber Orchestra (sounding at times like a very large chamber orchestra) threw themselves with gusto into their duties.

Charles Hamilton's staging and Erich Kondrak's designs kept the action flowing smoothly, although the famous decaying portrait—as shown to the audience via projection—hardly seemed to be the treat work that could set off such a calamitous chain of events.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI)—This is how critics of The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"Killer." Jay Broad's new play at the Public Theater, typifies, says Clive Barnes, "the slick mediocrity that has given the Broadway theater a bad name." The idea of the play is not a bad one, says Barnes. "It tells of the death of a salesman... a man on the edge of a crack-up." While the play probably wouldn't be a total disaster as an hour-and-a-half special on television, "I am surprised that it should be thought worth spending public money on producing it." Melvin Bernhardt's direction wins Barnes' praise as does the acting—particularly that of Barbara Bar-

rie, Ralph White, George Voskovec, William Bogert and Jack Ramage also take part. The "rather hideously appropriate" setting is by Marjorie Kellogg.

Films

"The Sugarland Express," directed by Steven Spielberg, concerns a couple "as American as popovers or the Grand Canyon," says Nora Sayre. She writes: "Both wife and husband (Goldie Hawn and William Atherton) have done time in Texas for petty larceny; she bullies him into a jailbreak because their small son has been put up for adoption by the child welfare board. Frantically resolved to retrieve the baby, they hijack a highway patrol car, and hold the patrolman as their hostage and chauffeur throughout several

hundred miles... The wife soars on their celebrity, queening it over the little kingdom of their car. But a police stake-out awaits them at their destination, and the husband is shot."

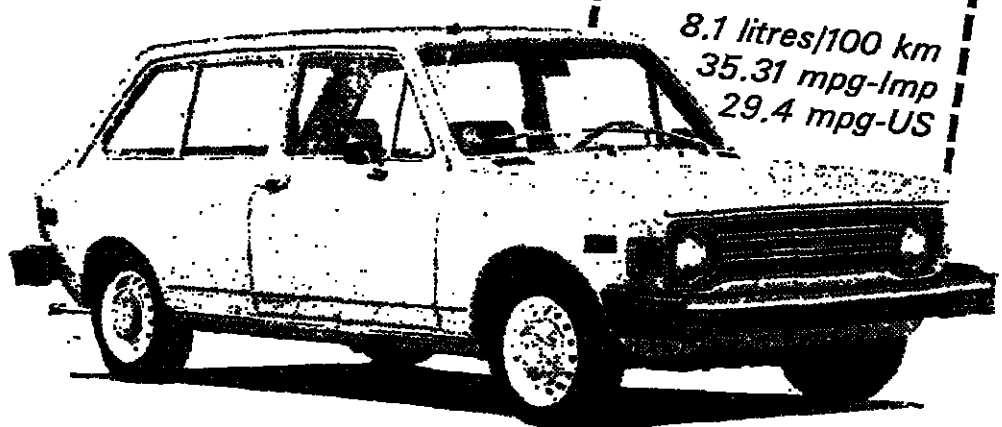
"Conrack," a movie based on Pat Conroy's "The Water-Wire," is "worth welcoming for its intentions," says Nora Sayre. Martin Ritt directs. "Set in 1969, the movie details the experiences of a young teacher (Jon Voight), who takes on the 11th through eighth grades in a black school on an island off the coast of South Carolina," says Sayre. "The picture revives the hopes and frustrations of the 1960s, including the idea that deprived people may be nourished by education... However, despite Mr. Voight's skill, the teacher's character never jells."

DEATH NOTICE

The management and personnel of Oubourdt Martin Belgium N.V. regret to announce the death, on the 28th of March 1974, of the Chairman of the Board Mr. Gerald K. ARLENS, Commander in the Order of Leopold II, Officer in the Order of the Crown, Chevalier in the Order of Leopold. Cremation will take place at the cemetery of St. Gilles, Brussels (UGULE-CALVOERT) on April 3, 1974, at 4 p.m. Those wanting to assist the cremation may join the cortege at 1 p.m. at "Ter Poel", Varsstraat, Brussels, to leave for the cemetery at 1:30 p.m. No flowers by request. Donations may be sent to Kidney Dialysis Service St. Jean Hospital, Bruges, account number 250 025450 20.

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German Trade Surplus Hits Record

By James C. Furlong

BONN, April 2 (AP-DJ).—A steep and not fully explained drop in imports sent West Germany's trade surplus for February soaring to a record 5.94 billion deutsche marks.

The figure was sharply higher than January's 2.87 billion DM surplus and the previous record of 3.94 billion DM set in October, 1973.

Imports dropped 11.4 percent to 12.363 billion DM in February from 13.946 billion DM in January, according to figures announced today by the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden.

The much smaller import bill more than compensated for a slight 0.5 percent dip in export receipts, to 17.437 billion DM from 17.515 billion DM.

The February 1974 surplus was more than two and a half times larger than the surplus of 1.94 billion DM a year earlier, when exports totaled 13.742 billion DM and imports 11.802 billion DM.

The February current account, comprising merchandise trade and invisible trade (tourism, insur-

Rise Is Caused By Imports Dip

ance, transfer payments, etc.) posted a record surplus of 3.5 billion DM in February, up from 1.4 billion DM in January and 700 million DM a year earlier.

The merchandise trade surplus, which is the figure most closely watched by the foreign exchange market, was somewhat larger than the 4.7-billion-DM surplus predicted by official sources last week.

As a result, the dollar eased on the foreign exchange market, closing at 2.533 DM against 2.548 at the finish yesterday.

In the absence of definitive official explanations, there were conflicting attempts to clarify the sharp drop in imports. One economist attributed the decline to a continuation of the trend toward slower economic growth that was evident in the second half of 1973, when real gross national product showed a year-to-year rise of only 4.5 percent.

He said spending by Germans on holidays abroad this summer will heavily drain the invisible trade account, while an expected economic upturn will raise imports.

The February figures brought Germany's merchandise trade surplus for the first two months of 1974 to 8.946 billion DM, up from a year-earlier 2.540 billion DM.

The preliminary current account surplus in January and February was a record 4.9 billion DM, up from 900 million DM a year earlier.

against a 6.1 percent gain in the first half.

An Economics Ministry source disputed this interpretation, however, pointing out that new orders to industry gained 12.5 percent in February from January, against a normal rise between the two months of only 8 percent. The new-order figures, also released today, point to an economic upturn in February, he said.

Another possible explanation, advanced by one German official, is that imports from Britain and Italy may have declined because of special conditions in those countries. Britain was on a three-day work week during the month and strikes were occurring in Italy. A detailed breakdown of trade statistics by country has not yet been produced to confirm or refute this explanation, he said.

The official, who asked not to be named, said he still adhered to the government and Bundesbank view that the current account surplus will dwindle to zero in 1974 from 12.4 billion DM in 1973, despite February's record 3.5-billion-DM surplus.

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SALES SLUMP—The U.S. United Automobile Workers union is urging foreign makers to reduce exports to the United States because of a crisis in Detroit. But the slump is hitting other producers too, as this Volkswagen storage lot in West Germany testifies.

Either Voluntary or Imposed by U.S.

UAW Seeks Curb on Foreign-Car Imports

TOKYO, April 2 (AP-DJ).—The United Automobile Workers union (UAW) is seeking temporary quantitative restrictions on exports of Japanese and other foreign-made autos to the United States, Herman Rebhan, the UAW's director of international affairs, said today.

He told a press conference here that the UAW leadership is taking a two-pronged approach to the problem. It is simultaneously attempting to convince the auto industries of Japan, West Germany and other nations to voluntarily limit shipments of their motor vehicles to the United States and drafting a legislative proposal for the U.S. Congress that would provide for mandatory import quotas.

Mr. Rebhan said that the UAW favors free trade and would prefer voluntary controls, but would ultimately support whichever approach to the problem seems to be materializing the fastest in an acceptable form.

The UAW executive said his union is proposing that the U.S. market share of imported passenger autos, including cars made by overseas subsidiaries of U.S. automakers, be held until September 1975, to the same level as the average in the 1971-73 period.

The proposal is on a collision course with the apparent intentions of the Japanese auto industry.

Mr. Rebhan said that over the past three years, imports have

accounted for about 15 percent of U.S. passenger car sales. In 1973, for instance, they totaled 1.7 million units, or 15.5 percent of the overall market.

Since sales of most varieties of Detroit-made autos are at present slumping sharply, the UAW proposal would require the total number of imports to be reduced to conform to the 15 percent average market share suggested by the union.

In contrast, Japanese auto exports to the United States totaled 99,675 units in February, up 57.5 percent from a year earlier.

While auto makers here attribute the sharp jump in part to an effort to beat a Japanese seamen's strike expected in April, industry analysts say the companies are also pushing exports to offset an auto sales slump in the domestic market.

Mr. Rebhan said the temporary quantitative import restrictions have a proposed expiration date of September 1975, the month during which 1976 model-year autos would appear, because that date provides sufficient time to allow U.S. auto makers to convert enough of their production facilities to small cars to meet U.S. demand.

The UAW executive conceded that his union is worried the most about a loss of future jobs. Foreign makers may take advantage of Detroit's current problems to grab as much as 30 percent of the U.S. market, he said, adding that U.S. makers might not be able to recoup in later years as consumer habits and brand preference could change in favor of foreign-made autos in the interim.

Should questions be raised about the legality of import quotas, the UAW will propose instead that U.S. tariffs on imported autos be raised, Mr. Rebhan said. He noted that President Nixon recently boosted U.S. tariffs on ball bearing imports to protect that industry from the destructive effect of disorderly imports.

The union official arrived here last Friday and is scheduled to depart Thursday. He has so far discussed the proposal with executives of the Confederation of Japanese Automakers, Union of Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association, Nissan Motor and Toyota Motor. Later this week he will meet officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Mr. Rebhan said he does not expect to receive an answer from the Japanese during his current visit. But he indicated that after the Japanese automakers, auto-makers and government had had a chance to discuss the situation, a counter proposal is expected.

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N.Y. Prices End Mixed After Weak Rally Fails

NEW YORK, April 2 (IHT).—Stocks made a feeble attempt to rally today but external news provided no encouragement for investors and prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Rising interest rates and concern about inflation were said to be depressing prices, although bargain hunting helped lift individual issues, including some of the high-priced blue chips.

Some analysts suggested that market sentiment also may have been dampened by reports that tension on the Golan Heights reached the highest peak since the October war, with Israel and Syria both reported to be massing troops and equipment.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 3.13 to 846.61, but declining issues led gains about 790 to 590.

Volume totaled 12.01 million shares compared with 11.47 million yesterday.

Great American Mortgage fell 2 3/8 to 34 1/4, although the exchange halted trading in the issue late in the afternoon.

The company said trustees declared a 20 cent dividend, down from the 31 1/2 cents dividend last month.

The trustees also formally approved the deferment of a proposed offering of convertible preferred stock.

Standard Oil of Ohio dropped 1 5/8 to 54 3/4 among the oils. The balance of the group generally traded in narrowly mixed fashion.

Western Union lost a point to 12 3/8 after it said it has been informed by Moody's commercial paper division that it has withdrawn Western Union's commercial paper rating.

Polaroid dropped 3 7/8 to 61 3/4 and Vetco Offshore Industries 1 to 24.

Natamex rose 1 1/8 to 46 7/8.

Company Report

United Brands
Fourth Quarter: 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 424.9 344.6
Profits (millions) 9.9 7.9
Per Share 0.95 0.87
Year
Revenue (millions) 1,982.3 1,596.7
Profits (millions) 25.26 17.71
Per Share 2.11 1.42
—Indicated.

U.S. Car Production Declines

37% in March, 34% in Quarter

DETROIT, April 2 (AP-DJ).—March production of new cars in the United States fell 37 percent from the year-earlier level to 591,874 units, the companies reported yesterday. For the entire first quarter, output was 34 percent down from a year ago—and the poorest showing since 1970.

The total for the first three months was 1.73 million units, down from the 2.48 million units that had been projected at the end of last year.

The March drop from projected schedules followed a decision by General Motors early in the month to lower production even further. During the month, GM built 243,219 cars, down 53 percent from March 1973. For the quarter, GM output was off 46 percent.

Ford production in the month was down about 20 percent, about equal to the first-quarter performance. Chrysler output in March fell 19 percent, while the quarter's decline totaled 23 percent. Both companies build a higher percentage of fast-selling small cars than GM does.

American Motors' March production rose 6.4 percent, spurred by small-car sales. Output in the first quarter was up 4.5 percent.

Casey Defends Exim Policy

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters).—Export-import Bank President William Casey defended today his bank's policy of granting loans to the Soviet Union, but said the effect of these loans on Russian policies was limited.

Mr. Casey testified before a Senate banking subcommittee which is considering the bank's request for \$5.6 billion in additional authorization in the next fiscal year.

Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., chairman of the subcommittee, and another senator have asked the bank to suspend its loans to the Soviet Union until it can be determined whether the President has to issue a specific finding of national interest for each separate loan, instead of the present blanket finding. However, Mr. Casey refused to do so.

The bank is currently considering two major loans totaling over \$6 billion for energy-related projects in Siberia.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Bunichiro Tanabe



Chujiro Fujino

Mitsubishi Corp. has elected Chujiro Fujino its chairman. Bunichiro Tanabe, previously vice-president, succeeds Mr. Fujino as president.

General Electric has regrouped its European power generation operations— including nuclear power, steam and gas turbines and marine propulsion—into one unit which is to be headed by Allan E. Matlack, formerly president of GE France. A successor to the latter position is yet to be named.

Donald Vollmer, formerly chief executive of Banque Amibank, has been named a vice-president

of the Bank of America specializing in Scandinavian affairs. He will be headquartered in Copenhagen.

Walter Price has been named managing director of Vauxhall Motors Ltd. He succeeds Alexander Zha, who has been appointed chairman of a European advisory council to be established by General Motors. Mr. Price was previously assistant managing director at Vauxhall. Mr. Zha was also named an executive vice-president of General Motors Overseas Corp. and has been elected to its board of directors. He will be headquartered in London.

Strikes Hit BLMC Output

LONDON, April 2 (AP-DJ).—Car production was halted today at two British Leyland Motor Corp. (BLMC) plants as the country's largest auto producer faced more damaging labor disputes.

Output of Minis was stopped at BLMC's Birmingham plant because of a wage dispute involving about 480 persons making carburetors.

In Oxford a dispute concerning the speed of assembly line operations is now in its second week. It is estimated that BLMC has already lost production of Minis valued at \$4 million.

Company chairman Lord Stokes said last week that BLMC expected to report "heavy losses"

for the half ended March 31 because of the three-day work week. He warned that "unless which we cannot possibly afford to meet, could well lose us business which may be exceedingly difficult to recover."

Italian Prices Up 1.6 %

ROME, April 2 (UPI).—The consumer price index rose by 1.6 percent in January, the Central Institute of Statistics said today. Food products cost 1.7 percent more than they had in December, non-food prices rose by 2.4 percent and services by 0.6 percent. The index rose by 10.8 percent in 1973 over 1972, the statisticians said, despite freezes on food prices and rents for part of 1973.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Home Oil to Bid for Scurry-Rainbow

Home Oil Co. of Canada intends to make a formal offer for all outstanding shares of Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd. that it does not already own. The offer will be \$27 (Canadian) for each share. Consumers Gas of Toronto controls about 50 percent of Home Oil's voting stock. Officials say Home Oil "will reserve the right to withdraw the offer if less than 900,000 'Scurry-Rainbow' shares are tendered by May 1, 1974." Home Oil, at last report, held 476,850 Scurry-Rainbow common shares, or about 18 percent of the company's 2.6 million shares outstanding. Both companies are concerned in oil and gas exploration, development and production in Western Canada.

Conoco Finds Gas Off Malaysia

Continental Oil Co. (Conoco) has found natural gas and condensate in a well 110 miles off the Pahang coast in the South China Sea. Natural gas and condensate flowed from seven different zones, with the maximum from any one zone at 12.7 million cubic feet a day of gas and 172 barrels a day of condensate. Further drilling will be required to determine the commercial significance of this test, officials say. A Conoco-Malaysian subsidiary is operator for a 7,400-square-mile contract area in the Malaysian sector of the South China Sea and holds a 50 percent interest in the concession. A subsidiary of El Paso Natural Gas of Texas and a subsidiary of Broken Hill Pty. of Australia each hold 25 percent.

Montedison Sales Rise Sharply

Montedison, the Italian chemicals firm, reports that its consolidated sales in the two first months of 1974 rose 59 percent from the

like 1973 period, though production was hampered by labor unrest and shortages of raw materials. Consolidated group sales totaled \$15.2 billion lire (about \$24 million). The company, which recently posted net profit of \$5 billion lire for 1973 after several years of losses, says demand was excellent both on the domestic and foreign markets, often exceeding the availability of goods. However, profits for the first two months was not disclosed.

Bache Joins Wall Street Experiment

Bache & Co. has become the third leading U.S. stock brokerage house to revamp its price schedule for small investors. Acting just a few days after its two giant competitors—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith and Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis—Bache responded to the call from the Securities and Exchange Commission for experimentation on orders for stock of \$2,000 and under. Bache's new fee schedule showed some rate cuts as deep as 26 percent and some increases as high as 42 percent. But a substantial segment of Bache orders in the experiment came in the 100-share category of \$15 and \$20 stocks—where the price change is slight. More significant savings, however, are expected for traders who get in and then out of a stock quickly. Starting around May 6, for stocks listed on the New York and American Stock Exchanges, Bache will trim its new rates by one-fourth for all transactions where a stock is bought and then sold within 35 calendar days. Bache has a reputation on Wall Street for catering to such clients. Officials say the rate schedule is designed "to retain (for the customer) the ability to buy and sell at any time during market hours without delays." The Merrill Lynch plan calls for orders to be filled the day after the customer sends in his money or stock.

Perkins No Comment

LONDON, April 2 (AP-DJ).—A spokesman for Perkins Engines Ltd. said today that the company had no comment on published reports that Volkswagenwerk might sign a contract with Perkins for diesel engines.

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[illegible][illegible]

	Test	Prev	Old
Water Dam	107.0	107.4	110.0
1st Crk	160.69	161.25	161.1
2nd Crk	160.65	161.12	161.1
3rd Crk	274.7	283.6	259.2
4th Crk	121.60	118.73	130.0
5th Crk	151.12	151.07	132.0
6th Crk	93.2	97.7	110.0
7th Crk	167.63	504.91	536.7
8th Crk	219.33	219.36	222.4
9th Crk	4454.47	4468.32	4610.9
10th Crk	308.1	307.9	340.5

April 3, 1974	1974	1973
	Jan	Sep
DJIA	845	850
808.61	855	870
FTI	275	275
274.7	290	295
TKDJ	4300	4300
4454.47	4480	4575

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هكذا من الاصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

	Net	—1974—	Stocks and		Sis.	High	Low	Last	Net	—1974—	Stocks and	
					Inc.				Chge	High	Low	Div in

[illegible]

6	48	SavUDr	13	19	3%	3%	9%	1A	UnitCo	J
6	3%	SavinB	Mch	13	19	4	3%	4	8	UnitCo
47%	314	Saxon	Ind	4	34	4	3%	4	16%	UnitFin
0	6%	SCA	Svc	7	37	74%	74%	1A	20	UnitGas

[illegible]

1312	13	1312	24	2012	Shell 1.02e	4	1	2012	2012	2012	18	122	Oris
2212	2212	2212	9	64	Shell 1.56	4	14	712	712	712	37	22	USLIFE
2012	2012	2012	2012	3312	Sherw Wm 2	7	28	372	372	372	12	104	USLifeline
											20	61	USM stp 1

[illegible]

2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2		34 1/2	30	SoestBkg	80	14	2 1/2	33%	33%	33%	1/4	17 1/2	12 1/2	VSI Corp.
7	21 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	7 1/2	15	12 1/4	SoestPS	1.28	8	1	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4	29 1/2	25 1/2	Vul Mat I.
15	27	27	27	1 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/4	SoCal	h68	7	20 1/2	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	1 1/2			

[illegible]

44%	44%	44%	110	89%	SHI12H	3.20	12	21%	93%	92%	93%	7%	9%	Wean Unit
22%	21%	21%	56	56%	SHI10H	1.36	27	64%	56%	54%	54%	14%	9%	Year pf.31
10%	10%	10%	62%	61%	SO On	pf.3.75	228	61%	61%	61%	61%	8%	5%	Westh. Del.
16	16	16										3%	Webb. Del.	

[illegible]

2	35	33	33	1 1/2	20	2	15 1/2	Sundear	.96	8	1	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	1 1/2	51 1/2	46 1/2	WheelPrt	pl
2	35	33	33	1 1/2	27	2	21	Sundear	.80	18	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2	29 3/4	21 1/2	Whirlpool	pl
5	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1 1/2	24 1/2	5	15 1/2	SquashMan	.48	33	130	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	1 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	WhitCon	pl
5	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	10	15 1/2	SupValu	.76	7	6	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	WhitCon	pl	

[illegible]

10%	18%	18%	18%	4%	4%	3	Tennco wt A	122	22%	22%	22%	22%	1%
20%	20%	20%	20%	4%	4%	80	Tennco p15.50	14	84%	83%	84%	84%	1%
93%	90%	90%	90%	91%	91%	23%	Tennco p24	7	135	21%	20%	21%	1%
72%	74%	74%	74%	72%	72%	23%	Tennco p24	7	135	21%	20%	21%	1%

[illegible]

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

-By Will Wenz

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARKVE	11	32	Cloudy	MADRID	10	30	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Fair	MILAN	16	61	Fair
ANKARA	10	30	Cloudy	MONTREAL	9	32	Rain
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	10	30	Cloudy
BELGRADE	10	66	Cloudy	MUNICH	13	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	62	Cloudy	NEW YORK	7	43	Rain
BERLIN	13	30	Cloudy	NICE	12	61	Fair
BRIELES	18	63	Fair	OSLO	9	38	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	14	61	Cloudy	PARIS	14	61	Cloudy
CARACAS	11	60	Cloudy	PRAGUE	12	34	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	REIMS	10	30	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Overcast	SOFIA	6	41	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	12	65	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	29	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	26	Rain	TOKYO	16	71	Fair
DUNELBURGH	7	43	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	17	67	Unvariable
HAARLEM	11	64	Cloudy	TUNIS	19	66	Cloudy
HAMBURG	12	62	Cloudy	VENICE	13	69	Fair
GENEVA	13	38	Cloudy	VIENTIANE	17	37	Cloudy
GLASCOW	9	66	Fair	WARSAW	12	34	Fair
HATTAH	7	43	Rain	WASHINGTON	12	24	Cloudy
LA PALMA	16	65	Cloudy	ZURICH	16	61	Fair
LISBON	9	38	Rain				
LONDON	10	30	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	10	30	Cloudy				

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

(a) for the M.I.L.	(b) -early	(c) -weekly	(d) -quarterly	(e) -irregularly
(a) Alexander Fund.....	\$8.25	(c) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$49.46	
(b) American Fund.....	\$1.00	(d) Japan Income Fund.....	\$49.46	
(c) American Fund.....	\$1.00	(e) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$12.50	
(d) American Fund.....	\$1.00			
(e) American Fund.....	\$1.00			
(f) American Fund.....	\$1.00			
(g) American Fund.....	\$1.00			
(h) American Fund.....	\$1.00			
(i) American Fund.....	\$1.00			
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(k) American Fund.....	\$1.00			
(l) American Fund.....	\$1.00			
(m) American Fund.....	\$1.00			
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(co) American Fund.....	\$1.00</			

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.		
(1) First Australian Inv.	AUS1741	
(2) Prop. Bond Australia	AUS1377	
(3) Int'l Inv.	AUS3625	
EAGER, James & Co.		
(1) Eager Inv.	SPF3140	
(2) Eager Bond	SPF3908	
(3) Eager Inv.	SPF3908	
(4) Eager Bond	SPF3908	
(5) Eager Inv.	SPF3908	
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(100) Eager Bond	SPF3908	

[illegible]

U.S. DTL MANAGEMENT:			
(1) SP Growth Fund.....	58.57	(10) Chase Selection Fd.....	52.26
(2) SP Japan Fund.....	59.97	(11) Crossover Fund.....	52.04
(3) SP Europe Fund.....	59.97	(12) IFT.....	52.04
(4) SP Income Fund.....	58.12	(13) IFT.....	52.04
(5) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(14) IFT.....	52.04
(6) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(15) IFT.....	52.04
(7) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(16) IFT.....	52.04
(8) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(17) IFT.....	52.04
(9) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(18) IFT.....	52.04
(10) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(19) IFT.....	52.04
(11) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(20) IFT.....	52.04
(12) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(21) IFT.....	52.04
(13) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(22) IFT.....	52.04
(14) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(23) IFT.....	52.04
(15) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(24) IFT.....	52.04
(16) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(25) IFT.....	52.04
(17) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(26) IFT.....	52.04
(18) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(27) IFT.....	52.04
(19) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(28) IFT.....	52.04
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(35) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(44) IFT.....	52.04
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(40) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(49) IFT.....	52.04
(41) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(50) IFT.....	52.04
(42) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(51) IFT.....	52.04
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(47) SP Dividend Fund.....	58.12	(56) IFT.....	52.04
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FIDELITY:		(1) Tokyo Port. Hold. Sv.	57.24
(1) Fidelity Ind. Inv.	7.19	(2) Tokyo Mkt. Ind. Sv.	57.24
(2) Fidelity Div. Inv.	10.64	(3) Transpacific Fund	51.04
(3) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	51.04		
(4) Fidelity World Fd.	51.04		
TYNDALL GROUP:			
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UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:			
(1) Union Bank of Sw.	51.12	(1) Amex Gk. Sh.	SP741.00
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(5) Union Bank of Sw.	51.12	(5) Europa Sh.	SP741.00
(6) Union Bank of Sw.	51.12	(6) Glaxo Invest.	SP741.00
(7) Union Bank of Sw.	51.12	(7) Homeat-Invest.	SP741.00
(8) Union Bank of Sw.	51.12	(8) S&P South Afr. Sh.	SP741.00
(9) Union Bank of Sw.	51.12	(9) Swiss Govt. Sh.	SP741.00
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UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt			

G. G. IBERDRAUGH LIMITED:		
(a) Berry Int'l Fund	53.64	
(b) Berry Sec'd Fund	53.64	
(c) O.T. Dollar Fund	Berm 53.36	
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(e) Malabar Holdings, NV	53.36	
(f) E.O.L. Exec.	53.85	
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that scrambled word game
BY HENRI LAMOUR AND BOB LEE

WHASS

GALED

MANLEE



A PRODUCT
USUALLY SEEN IN
STORE WINDOWS.

INGYPT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Answer: What you can always count on when you go. **CASH ON HAND**

FOUR REFORMS

A Guide for the Seventies

By William F. Buckley Jr. Putnam, 128 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Leonard Silk

IN this small book, William F. Buckley Jr. asks to be taken not as an ideologist of the right but as a serious student of the right. He is, he has not shifted as much to the left. He believes as fervently as ever that the democratic political process is full of hazard for human freedom and grandeur, since it permits the undistinguished many to outvote the few with brains

place as the sacred turf of individualism, and he seeks to guard the market's walls against the surrounding hordes of liberals and socialists.

He inveighs against them with great verve and a kind of Ciceronian poetry. Like that Clifford Lewis who once wrote *Mr. and Mrs. Stimp* who said, "She's beautiful like French girls!" Mr. Buckley loves Latinus, exiguous English words (e.g., detritus, exiguous, etiolated)—and he often uses them with startling accuracy: "But consider now" the antrophuctuosity of tax policy..." whose windmills and turnmills was interminating."

Only recently, along with my Bowmar calculator and my long form.

At a time when his eminent

But this seems insane only if you ignore, as Mr. Buckley does, that some states—especially New York—have serious social problems that are not entirely of their own making and are national in origin, such as the heavy migration of poor people from the South and from Puerto Rico.

Mr. Buckley's second reform would be a beautiful overhaul of the federal tax system. To eliminate the progressive feature of the income tax, eliminate all deductions except those that relate directly to the cost of acquiring income, eliminate all exemptions, eliminate the corporation tax and reimburse taxpayers below the poverty line for any federal taxes that are regressive in impact.

brother, Sen. James Buckley of New York, has called for President Nixon to resign as a noble but heart-breaking act for the sake of the country and the conservative cause. William Buckley's book, written before that unkind cut somewhat nostalgically reminds us how staunchly the Buckley's defended the Nixonian "ban" and what a price they paid for it. "Four Reforms" is pro-law-and-order, anti-busing, pro-corporations, anti-big-government spending, pro-old-to-Catholic-or-other-private education, anti-centralization of power or at least spending in Washington, in addition to the states and localities. In brief, the heart and soul of the New American Revolution and the New Federalism.

However—and this is Nixonian, too—Mr. Buckley does not come out as a stinging lawyer or a defender of the status quo. He does offer basic reforms, as well as marginal gimmicks, to serve his philosophy, a blend of libertarian economics and social criticism. He also seems to me to serve the interests of his class, the upper bourgeoisie, better than the other bourgeoisie, but which Mr. Buckley would define as no class at all except as the envious mob limit and revile the rich as a class.

The first is "Congress shall appropriate funds for social welfare only for the benefit of those states whose per-capita income is below the national average." He contends that the second

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PAIRH OPIS ATEN
GASABLANCA YOUR
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
PDS ERA BUNAR
ELIAS DUKE SERIAL
GOWENTIN THE WITN
AIGER THE WITN
SHADON GREZ SER

Re: Alan Truesdell

A translated version of one of the world's greatest bridge books, "Bridge à La Une" by José Le Dentu, has been published by Harper and Row. Its English title is "Championship Bridge."

In one of the deals from the book, shown in the diagram, the author recalls a masterly effort by the 1965 world champion play the late Ivan Erdos, who was 16 months.

Once the heart fit was established and North had shown a strong hand with a jump rebid, South used an asking bid in spades. The response of four spades showed second-round spade control, and South then used a blackwood before settling in six hearts.

Erdoes faced the problem of avoiding the loss of two spades. The obvious play was to finesse diamonds, a 50 percent play which was destined to lose. Erdoes' choice of play against which there was no defense, seemed the wisest response to the spectators and it was based on sound reason-

The opening club lead was won with the king in dummy, and the aces were drawn. A club was led to the ace, and the club loser was ruffed in the dummy. When East discarded a diamond, it was clear that the diamond finesse was likely to lose: East was known to have begun with doubletons in hearts and clubs, so he was asked with diamond length, probably including the king. Erdos saw that he could make a slam if East held both the diamond king and the spade ace. He therefore led a low spade to the dummy and won with the

The club queen and two more trump leads left South with the five of hearts, the eight of diamonds and the 9-4 of spades. Dummy showed the K-8 of spades and A-Q of diamonds.

The last trump was led, and a spade was thrown from dummy. As South had foreseen, East was now helpless. If he had routinely discarded the spade ten, South would have played a spade, forcing a lead from the diamond king at the 12th trick. East saw through South's plan, and did the best he could by discarding the diamond ten.

If East had been a weak player, South might have gone wrong and played a spade. But South knew that East was good enough to unguard his diamond king. It was also rather more likely that East had started with six diamonds rather than seven. So Erdes led to the diamond ace and dropped the king to make

DE SMITH

NORTH

♠K372
♥AQ42
♦AQ7
♣K2

WEST (D)

♠J63
♥103
♦862

EAST

♠A105
♥96
♦K108543

♠J1043 ♠85
SOUTH
♠Q84
♥KJ875
♦8
♣AQ76
Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1♠ Pass 1♥
Pass 3♥ Pass 3♠
Pass 4♠ Pass 4NT
Pass 5♥
Pass Pass 6♥

هكذا من الأصل

NBA Bulls Tie Playoff In Detroit Love Scores 38 In Close Game

DETROIT, April 2 (UPI)—Bob Love scored 38 points last night to lead the Chicago Bulls to a 108-103 victory over the Detroit Pistons in their National Basketball Association playoff series. The Bulls' triumph, the best of 7 series at one victory apiece.

It also was the first road playoff victory in 19 tries for Chicago. The game drew a Cobo Hall record crowd of 11,486.

Each team had a chance to break the game open but the Bulls dominated the last four minutes of play. Until the Bulls' late charge, the Pistons had been in front 21 times, the score was tied 21 times, and the Bulls were led 16 times.

Bob Love hit 10 of 15 shots, including 10 of 11 from the free-throw line, to score 38 points, but his teammates could not give him support.

Chet Walker scored 20 points for the Bulls, Jerry Sloan 19 and Norm Van Lier 13.

Colombians Win
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2 (UPI)—The Kentucky Colonels routed the Carolina Cougars, 118-102, last night in the opening game of their best-of-seven American Basketball Association playoff.

Carolina never led after the first quarter as Kentucky completely dominated play. At halftime, the Colonels led 57-48. The Colonels' biggest lead reached 20 points in the fourth quarter. Artis Gilmore scored 33 points and grabbed 19 rebounds for the winners.

Stars 118, Conquistadors 105
At Salt Lake City, Utah's Gerald Govan pulled down 25 rebounds to pace the Stars to a 118-105 victory over San Diego for a 2-0 playoff edge.

Utah's total of 55 rebounds off a 41-point performance, by the Conquistadors' Bo Lamar.

Pacers 128, Spurs 101
At Indianapolis, playing their best defense of the season, and with Billy Keller getting a record nine three-point baskets, the Pacers routed San Antonio, 128-101, to even their playoff series at one game apiece.

Keller, with the help of his nine successes from 25 feet out, finished with a career-high 39 points and teammate George McGinnis had 30 as the Pacers dominated the game.

The previous ABA playoff record for three-point "home runs" was eight by Rick Barry, formerly with the New York Nets.

Indiana, winner of the ABA title three of the last four years, started a full-court press and took a 25-point lead, 53-28, late in the second quarter.

Erving scored 16 of his points in the second quarter to give the Nets a 72-48 lead at intermission.

NBA Playoffs
Monday's Game
Chicago 108, Detroit 103 (Love 38, Walker 20; Sloan 19, Adams 29). (Best-of-7 series tied 1-1).

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO
Nightly at 10:30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
85¢
with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 bottles
132¢
Dinner-Dance at 8 p.m.
GENERAL 35.90 and 40.00

WORLD FAMOUS BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE
PLACE BLANCHE
FESTIVAL
Festivities de Rêve
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
85¢
with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 bottles
132¢
Dinner-Dance at 8 p.m.
GENERAL 35.90 and 40.00

WORLD FAMOUS BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE
PLACE BLANCHE
FESTIVAL
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MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
85¢
with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 bottles
132¢
Dinner-Dance at 8 p.m.
GENERAL 35.90 and 40.00

1864-1974 BOEINGER
every day except Sunday
JAZZ-DINNERS
NEW ORLEANS
with MAXIM SAURY
(Maine artist)
1864-1974 BOEINGER

Women Jockeys Make Up for Lost Time in England

Sweep 1st Race Against Men

LONDON, April 2.—Women rode into the world of English horse racing with a flourish—aid vengeance—today. In the first riding competition between males and females here, the former weaker sex finished one, two and three.

The historical event happened at Nottingham, in central England, where seven male jockeys rode against 15 girls in the mile and a half Lads and Lassies Handicap.

Most of the females began putting on their makeup 30 minutes before the race, lining up at mirrors placed in an ambulance room they used as their jockey quarters.

When the race ended, blonde Linda Goodwell, 24, crossed the finish line first on 4 to 1 shot Pee-Mai, Cicely Stevens, on 33 to 1 shot Snodland, was second, and Jackie Thorne, on 14 to 1 Beaming Lee, completed the sweep.

One male jockey commented later, "We never had a chance."

That was exactly how the women felt—before today.



ALL SMILES—Linda Goodwell and the handlers of her mount, Pee-Mai, are happy after the female jockey won the first race in England with male and female riders.

Six Players to Open Season Without Contracts

By Ross Newhan

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 2.—Dodger relief pitcher Mike Marshall is one of six major leaguers expected to enter the 1974 season unsigned.

It is not unprecedented for a player to start the season without a contract but none has played an entire year without one. It has been "theoretical" that, were a player to do so, he would become a free agent and eligible to negotiate with any of the 24 teams.

But the theory has never been tested.

Besides Marshall, players unsigned for this season—which opens Thursday—are Bobby Toan and Dave Roberts of San Diego, Doyle Alexander and Bob Reynolds of Baltimore, and Sparky Lyle of the New York Yankees.

Each player is tied to his team by the renewal clause in his 1973 contract, a provision similar to the option clause in National Basketball Association and National Football League contracts.

A player signing for the current season, for instance, is committed to that team for the next season as well.

Marshall, traded by the Montreal Expos last year, says that his contract was inherited by the Dodgers, who offered him a raise to \$87,500, which Marshall agreed to.

But because he had not signed by March 10, the Dodgers notified him that the renewal clause was in effect, in addition to his new salary.

Dodger vice-president Al Campanis said he interprets the re-

newal clause as an extension of the formal contract, and Marshall will belong to the Dodgers again next season.

Many baseball people disagree, including Marvin Miller, director of the Major League Players Association, who said he would fight for the free agency of any unsigned player.

The day before the Dodgers left for spring training, outfielder Von Joshua repeated a request that he be traded. He was suffocated amid the club's abundance of outfielders, he said, and had little chance to play regularly.

Now Joshua is the Dodgers' hottest spring hitter. He is 15 for 33 and has a .455 average, but it has not brought a significant change in his attitude or status. He is the No. 2 center fielder, behind Jimmy Wynn, and the No. 2 or 3 left fielder behind Bill Buckner.

"I may play some against right handers," said Joshua, "but otherwise it's still the same frustrating situation. I'd be better off

with another club. I'd still like to be traded."

Los Angeles Times.

Another Surprise

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., April 2 (AP)—Darrell Johnson, the new manager of the Boston Red Sox, continued his surprise moves as he sent rookie short-stop Rick Burleson back to Pantier of the International League.

Also going to Pantier were southpaw pitcher Craig Skok and infielder-catcher Chuck Goggin, who was obtained from the Atlanta Braves in exchange for

rookie catcher Vic Carrell five days ago.

Burleson, 22, an outstanding fielder, helped Johnson and Pawtucket win the Little World Series last fall.

Johnson gave veteran shortstop Luis Aparicio his outright release last Tuesday and Burleson appeared to have won a steady job, competing with second-year man Mario Guerrero for the starting role.

Johnson said a couple of days ago that Guerrero and Burleson would play in 110 games each for the Red Sox this season, but today said, "I changed my mind."

Johnson said either John Kennedy or Dick McAuliffe, both veteran infielders, could fill in at short if Guerrero is lifted for a pinch hitter. Guerrero batted only 233 in 66 games with Boston last season.

career as player, secretary and manager with Red Star, and now has command of the Yugoslav team after a difficult interregnum.

No fewer than nine experts, under the admiral Milovan Girc, were sending before the play-off with Spain, and at times allegedly came almost to blows. But Yugoslavia moved ahead and now Miljanic, coveted by Benfica of Lisbon, should have a less hectic time provided he can stop such practical jokers as the talented player Bogicic.

Larry Little, the Dolphin guard, said he was glad for his

career as player, secretary and manager with Red Star, and now has command of the Yugoslav team after a difficult interregnum.

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Defections Spur Action in the NFL

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI)—The latest from the signing of the Miami Dolphins stars Jerry Rocco, Paul Warfield and Jim Kiick, by the World Football League was considerable yesterday. Don Shula, the Dolphin coach, started calling his 14 unsigned players.

Joe Robbie, the chief executive officer, said he was certain to sue someone for something. Other national Football League players curiously applauded the move while there was fear that the Toronto Northern of the WFL, the Csonka-Warfield-Kiick team beginning in 1975, would destroy the Canadian Football League.

Shula, who said he was "shocked" indicated he would get right after signing the Dolphins who have not yet agreed to new contract terms before his championship team melts away. One player, Jim Mandich, the tight end, could become a free agent as early as May 1.

As for Csonka, Warfield and Kiick returning for a lame duck campaign, Shula said, "I don't know how these players will perform. It's a situation we've never faced before and we'll play it by ear."

We will be involved in litigation in one place or another," said Robbie, a former practicing attorney. His chief targets are John Bassett Jr. of the Toronto Northern and Edward Keating, the agent for the three players.

No Secrets in WFL

Robbie said he felt Keating had the players signed up with Bassett as early as last Thursday, a view with which K. Joseph Wheeler of the Washington Ambassadors of the WFL agreed.

Wheeler said the other 11 WFL clubs were informed that Toronto had the three locked up. "We don't give each other shocks in the WFL," said Wheeler.

Mandich said, "The Dolphins took in \$12 million last year on TV rights, ticket sales and everything. That's the players' reality. It's \$1 million in salaries, a ratio of 12 to 1. Who is being disloyal to whom?"

In Chicago, the executive director of the NFL Players Association, Ed Garvey, said, "Now the WFL can do what the NFL never could do... Destroy the Canadian Football League." This opinion was shared by Jake Gaudaur, the CFL commissioner.

Gaudaur said that the WFL's presence in Canada threatened to "overwhelm us with affluence." Legislation will be introduced this month by the federal government in Canada's Parliament seeking to outlaw the Northern team from playing in Canada.

Gaudaur said the signing of the three players "would mean to prove the government's concern is valid."

The CFL governors persuaded Bassett and his father to sell their major interest in the Toronto Argonauts, the long established local team, on account of conflict of interest. The sale was completed recently, the Bassetts getting more than \$3 million for the franchise, a record CFL price.

Garvey does not look fondly upon the WFL because its existence takes the teeth out of the anti-trust suit the Players Association has filed against the NFL, charging monopolistic practices.

Larry Little, the Dolphin guard, said he was glad for his

Dolphins to Sue

three teammates: "I'm just sorry I'm not going up there with them." Another Dolphin, Tim Foley, said they would be missed but "you don't build a team around three people. The way you build blocks there are several runners who can do real well behind it."

One more Dolphin, Manny Fernandez, had a date to negotiate with the Portland WFL club. The Storm, Alan Page, the all-pro defensive tackle of the Minnesota Vikings, will also be talking to The Storm.

"I'd be foolish not to listen," said Page. "You certainly can't knock Warfield, Csonka and Kiick for what they did."

Lee Roy Jordan of the Dallas Cowboys said the signing would

get the owners out earlier to sign the players. "They usually wait until halfway through summer camp," he said. Joe Moore of the Chicago Bears said the signings indicated "there was genuine money over in the WFL."

The Birmingham team of the WFL said it would soon announce a major signing of an NFL player.

Not everyone was jumping. Two quarterbacks of the Philadelphia Eagles, John Reaves and Rick Arrington, said they had spurned WFL offers and would sign with the Eagles again.

Weeb Ewbank of the Jets posed one unanswered question about the new league. He said, "How long can they stay in business shelling out that kind of money?"

Raiders' Stabler to Join WFL

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI)—Ken Stabler, who helped lead the Oakland Raiders to the NFL's Western Division championship, today signed a multi-year contract with the Birmingham Americans of the World Football League, becoming the fourth "name player" to jump to the new league in 72 hours.

Stabler, who has another year to go on his Raiders contract, is an option year immediately after that, so he will not report to Birmingham until 1976.

On Sunday, Larry Csonka, Jim Kiick and Paul Warfield of Miami all signed with Toronto of the WFL in a \$35-million package covering three years. They'll start play in the WFL in 1975.

Financial terms were not disclosed but it was believed the three-year contract signed by Stabler calls for \$350,000.

The left-handed quarterback, who starred for the University of

Alabama before the Raiders made him their second-round draft choice in 1968, spent his first pro year on Oakland's taxi squad and then played behind Daryl Lamonica and George Blanda before emerging as the team's No. 1 quarterback this past season.

Jordan and Sellers reached the finals by beating Richard Caster, tight end of the New York Jets, and Dick Anderson, Miami's safety, 2-1.

Twenty-four players of the National Football League completed the matches raised \$5,000 for the handicapped children of the Colorado River Indian tribes.

Jordan, Sellers Are Super Duo In NFL Tennis

LAKE HAVASU CITY, Ariz., April 2 (UPI)—Lee Roy Jordan, Dallas Cowboys linebacker, and Ron Sellers, Miami Dolphins wide receiver, teamed to win the first pro football tennis championships.

They defeated Bob Klein, tight end of the Los Angeles Rams, and Dave Manders, center of the Dallas Cowboys, 1-0, but they had to go a backbreaker to do it.

Jordan and Sellers reached the finals by beating Richard Caster, tight end of the New York Jets, and Dick Anderson, Miami's safety, 2-1.

Twenty-four players of the National Football League completed the matches raised \$5,000 for the handicapped children of the Colorado River Indian tribes.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Boston	41	13	9	91
Pittsburgh	44	23	9	96
Montreal	40	26	8	88
Toronto	35	26	16	86
Buffalo	31	22	15	77
Philadelphia	21	32	17	59
Vancouver	22	42	11	54
N.Y. Islanders	17	48	15	49

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	47	14	10	104
Chicago	33	24	23	89
St. Louis	31	22	21	83
Atlanta	28	33	19	75
Minnesota	23	35	17	63
Los Angeles	22	38	12	56
Pittsburgh	25	39	6	57
California	12	52	10	34

NHL Scoring

Goals by Team

Team	G	A	Pts
Exeter, Boston	61	74	148
Ort, Boston	38	58	116
St. Louis	31	42	94
App, Pittsburgh	22	32	54
Marin, Buffalo	48	34	82
Cherish, St. Louis	24	40	68
Cashman, Boston	35	57	82
Stiller, Toronto	35	44	79
San, New York	28	39	67
Macdonald, Pittsburgh	40	38	78
Park, Rangers	25	51	76

Shibata to Defend

TOKYO, April 2 (Reuters)—Japan's junior-lightweight Kunitada Shibata will defend his World Boxing Council crown against Algeria's Ould Makloufi here on June 27, the champion's handlers said yesterday. Shibata captured the title from Mexico's Ricardo Arrendo here last February. Makloufi is currently WBC's No. 6 contender.

WHA Standings

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Quebec	45	21	4	94
Toronto	40	26	8	88
Quebec	35	28	4	74
Chicago	31	34	4	66
Edmonton	21	44	9	51
Jersey	32	43	4	68

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Edmonton	47	23	6	99
Minnesota	45	22	2	92
Edmonton	40	26	8	88
Winnipeg	34	27	3	71
Vancouver	34	27	4	72
Los Angeles	24	37	4	52

Monday's Game
Houston 4, New England 1 (Gretson 2, Prentice, Stanfield, Harris).

WHA Scoring

Goals by Team

Team	G	A	Pts
Winnipeg	55	69	124
Liaison, New York	40	36	80
G. Howe, Houston	31	69	101
Edmonton	30	58	90
Connelly, Minnesota	25	36	56
Carleton, Toronto	24	36	50
San, New York	24	36	50
Bernier, Quebec	37	45	72
Campbell, Van	25	36	50
Lund, Houston	25	36	50
BASE STAX	25	36	50

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer Getting It All Together

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—English is a general language. To live successfully, we must first get a good night's sleep, then get up, get a bath, get dressed, get down, get a drink, get the papers, get breakfast and get the children off to school.



Baker

All this pre-supposes, of course, that this is a family newspaper, that you will first get married, and then get children, and then get a job, and then get a house, and then get a car, and then get a dog, and then get a cat, and then get a pet, and then get a hobby, and then get a religion, and then get a philosophy, and then get a life.

At this stage you are in a classic general American situation. Language purists would say a classic general situation. You've got trouble. Shall you get your cat? Get out of here! That can get you 20 years.

Get off your high horse. Get smart. Get around it by saying, "Get off my back."

Or, "Get out of here and get me some money."

With money you could get out from under, get in the swim, get over the hump, get away from it all, get yourself gloriously, and get a new set of prepositions and jauntily go to a world that is out to get you. "Hey, world, look! I am getting out from under!"

You've got it! Go-getters get the early bird. Stay-n-getters get "Get this!" (you are still at breakfast with ungettable spouse)

now, "I am going to get mine, beloved. John D. Rockefeller got his and I am going to get mine."

"John Dillinger got his, too."

Get in the car, get to the job, get on the phone, get through to somebody who's got plenty on the ball, get him in a good mood, get cracking, get results, get ahead, get a headache, get tired, get some gin, get the car, get in the car, get in a traffic jam, get furious, get a cop's dander up, get a ticket.

John Dillinger got his. You got yours.

Get home.

"Get your me today. Get the vermouth."

"Get your chin up off the floor."

"How can I get my chin up off when I can't get the main parts of me out from under? Get your head out of the clouds and get this: I've got to get ready to get through to somebody who's getting set to get into politics so I can get him on notice he's not getting my vote unless he gets something done about getting this traffic ticket taken care of."

Can you get away with it? Get back to earth! People who can't get away from it all can hardly expect to get away with it, for it is much easier to escape from than it is to carry with you.

Get the martini pitcher, get happy, get through dinner, get another headache, get invited to assist a child's understanding of how to subtract in Base 13, resist the temptation to cry, "Get lost!"

Get lost in Base 13, get children into bed, get television focused in time to see Hamilton Burger get the wrong person for the murders of Getzworth Gett and his rotten brother Gotten.

Get merry. It is getting on toward tomorrow and you have, after all, gotten through another day. Get your spouse in good spirits by getting witty. Tell her, "If whoever got Gett and Gotten gets Gettling before Perry Mason gets the right gett, nobody in America will be able to communicate again."

Spouse may reply, "Get your head together."

Both should then get a good night's sleep.

\$1 Million for A Chinese Bottle

LONDON, April 2 (IHT)—An antique Chinese bottle was sold today for £430,000—just over \$1 million—at Sotheby's in London.

The auctioneers said that it was a world record price for any work of art other than a painting.

Although the price seemed extraordinary, one expert pointed out that the bottle is an exceptional piece, "probably the finest blue and white" to come on the market in 20 years, and the "finest type" of Ming porcelain.

The 16-inch-high bottle, dating from about AD 1400 (early Ming period) was put up for sale anonymously. The buyer was a London dealer in Oriental antiques, Helen Glatz, who often buys on commission. Experts say that only three other bottles of the type are still known to exist. One is in the national museum in Taiwan; another in Iran, and the third, in Holland.

The bottle has a picture of a dragon among foliage and trees. The previous record for an object d'art was \$538,000 paid in London in 1972 for a Chinese wine jar, Sotheby's said.



Associated Press

Country Music Gets Hearing in U.S.S.R.

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW (NYT)—Streetcars rattled outside the Palace of Culture of the Railway Workers' Institute in Moscow, but inside the sound was strictly Nashville.

—songs of love, of good men gone wrong, of fast-moving diesel trucks and jambalaya, crawfish pie and a filé gumbo.

U.S. country music had hit the Soviet Union at last, in the lanky person of George Hamilton 4th, a North Carolina-born singer well known in Nashville and other points, but not yet in Moscow.

Hamilton, for 13 years a regular with Nashville's Grand Ole Opry, had been invited by the U.S. Embassy to spend several days explaining country music to a few selected Soviet audiences.

People Music

"Maybe people music is a better word," Hamilton said in an Appalachian twang that sometimes challenged his Soviet interpreters. "It's music of the plain people, the working people."

Both should then get a good night's sleep.

mean by flat-picking his guitar or by playing a tape recording of several old country music classics.

His audiences followed his literate commentary with Russian-language scripts. They were delighted by his singing but puzzled by the references to "honky-tonk," "jambalaya" and "bluegrass," all of which defy translation into Russian.

The description of his own earlier hit, "Break My Mind," as "a nitty-gritty, uptight, folk-country, psychedelic love ballad," stopped them cold.

A Tape

Hamilton offered one taped song from the 1920s by a then-popular group called Gid Tanner and the Skillet Lickers.

"Do you know what a skillet is?" Hamilton asked and drew only silence. "It's a frying pan," he explained. "These people were very earthy and they cleaned their skulls by licking them after they had finished eating."

Any confusion could not be blamed upon Hamilton, a smooth performer who was so conscientious in his explanations that, after three lectures, he had to soothe his throat with hot Russian tea before he could sing.

U.S. country music, though it bears a resemblance to some Russian folk music, is virtually unknown here. It is seldom played by the Voice of America Western records circulating among Soviet youth are almost exclusively confined to rock music.

Recognition

When Hamilton in one lecture described some country music greats from the Carter family and Jimmy Rodgers to Hank Williams and Johnny Cash, only the last elicited a flicker of recognition.

"Da, Dzhonny Kesh," roared a young blonde. "Dzhonny Kesh."

Nonetheless, the 37-year-old Hamilton was thoroughly at home when he spent one evening jamming with several Soviet young Russian guitarists, who quickly grasped the simple chords if not all the lyrics of his songs.

After one of his performances, a young man with a pick-up rock group in Moscow came shyly forward to tell Hamilton that he wanted his group now to start playing some country songs.

Prague Concerts

Hamilton, who started singing in 1956 as a University of North Carolina student with a million-record sales, "A Rose and a Baby Ruth," came to Moscow after four concerts in Prague that drew 28,000 Czech listeners.

He admitted that "I was kind of set to be on trial" as the first U.S. country music singer in the Soviet Union. In fact, he went over so well that there is now talk of including other country musicians in formal cultural exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union.

After Hamilton finished his first two singing lectures at Moscow State University and the Institute of Foreign Languages here, an older teacher came up and touched his arm. "I know it came from your heart," he told him. "What happened here is the hope of the world."

Baudits Get Gold Dust

MALARTIC, Quebec, April 2 (AP)—Three handis burst into the office of Canine Mines Ltd. yesterday, led up five employees and made off with 2,000 ounces of solid gold.

At current gold prices, the loot was worth more than \$500,000.

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